Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,995—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

...ULAR AND ORIENTAL
...N. COMPANY.

...LIST OF DEPARTURES
...FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON
...WITH LIBERTY TO CALL
...AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of S.O. Mail.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept.	MACEDONIA	10572		
9th "	ARABIA	7862		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
23rd "	MANTUA	10858	MARMORA	10509
30th "	SALSETTE	6000		
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7855	MOREA	10590
14th "	SALSETTE	6000		
21st "	EGYPT	7917	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	SALSETTE	7791		
4th June.	KOLA	6000	CHINA	7912
11th "	SALSETTE	6000		
18th "	PENINSULAR	7092	PERSIA	7951
25th "	DESPATCH	6010		
2nd July	OCEANA	6000	MALWA	10886
9th "	SALSETTE	6000		
16th "	ARABIA	7908	MACEDONIA	10572
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi. ...to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to ... connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be se... to the JALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTE... NOON, the day previous to sailing and CABI... BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The... attendance of Passengers is called to the importa... having their Baggage labelled with port of dest... nation.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on d... of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

...Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly ... on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the ... China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued ...favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for ...NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADE...LPHIA, or BALTIMOR...
Steamer. Mon... Port.
Scotia: Prince ...due April ...New York and Philadelphia.
For further particula...rs regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHA...M & Co., Agents.

THE ELLERMAN ...LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LIN...S)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM ...BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LI...VERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
...of Vienna	4672	April 4	April 15
...of Glasgow	6457	Apr. 11	" 21
...of Mutrar	4984	" 22	May 5
...of Calcutta	7512	" 25	" 7
...City Hall	4931	" 25	" 7
...Manchester	5554		"
...l Hall	5321	May 24	" 31
...Karachi	5557		June 15
...Birkenhead	6738		

First class passenger steamer ...rrying both sexes and Stewardess.
Steamer carrying neither Surgeon ... Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers. ...Coommodation.
Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class ...ess.
and carrying both Surgeon and Stewa... ...mbay for Sailing from Karachi and calling at ... ports only.
...tra Charge Express Service on... Berthed
...RD AUTUMN SAILING ...1910.
...nection with the above Homew... ...d 1910
...these desirous of returning in... 8 and 9

	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
...	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
...pew ...	8497	17th Sept. "	10th " "
...eatta ...	7912	22nd "	13th " "

...rseilles or Naples. a Via Naples

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
...DDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREM...N
...RSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANT...VERP
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.
...Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES fro... Bom... Suez Bay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo t... QYD or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER L... Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marse...s, or by Rail to...scher Lloyd from Port Said to N...ples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.
The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez t... Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as ma... tenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher ...loyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONE...
FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Naples	Single ...	525	39...
	Return...	850	69...
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	39...
	Return...	850	69...
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	42...
	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL EN... VELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," ...4 per thousand; half prints on top, Rs. 5-12 per thousand. Samples on appli...tion at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 31st Mar.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 1st Apr.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 4th Apr.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebandar, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
30th March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY
GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS — Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Maznen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4130	X	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL — CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4888	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545	" 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Single Class to London	" 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.
The s. s. "Graisin" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.
Fares to Trieste or Venice.
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, Tauren and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
FERDINAND	B. Cobol	6046	22rd April 1910.

for further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL: SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Shownegur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khersey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAROONOOLA, C.I.E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay — Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.
These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.
We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.
No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

		Usual Price.	Reed. Price.
No. 164472.	Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234.	Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in	750	625
No. 18753.	Overstrung Steinway Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width. Height	1,200	850
No. 7541.	Paul Werner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in	850	680
No. 40850.	Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 3in	900	720
No. 143436.	Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so	650	550
No. 30737.	Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489.	Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
No. 51563.	Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 2 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used converts the piano into a Clavier or Dummy piano	850	650
No. 13037.	Standard Indian Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano, specially built for Indian flats	985	780
No. 68600.	Bluthner Horizontal Grand Piano, plain scale (not aliquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD"	1,700	1,360

BOMBAY AND POONA. **MARCKS & CO., LTD.** MUSIC AND PIANO DEPARTMENT

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	San Francisco
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on benalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 27,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YPOLLO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ... " 3,00,000
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and up wards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.
Designs and estimates furnished on application.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.
The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S. POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	6
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	" 50	6	8
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	4	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	" 25	4	0

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	" 50	6	4
Perfectos Extra	" 50	6	4
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	0
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	4
" Neuberg & Co's	" 50	3	8
Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CAKES,
CHOCOLATES,
CONFECTIONERY,
ICES, &
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams: "MONGIBROS," Bombay. Telephone No. 325.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

ONE CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, able to correspond well, and one PAPER DESPATCHING CLERK, having previous experience of the work, and one CLERK, who can keep proper accounts. Apply personally with testimonials to THE GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Limited."

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from my clients Messrs. IEDAN NAVLAJI (આઇદન નવલાજી) and LALCHAND DAYAJI, the public are hereby informed that three pieces of Government Currency Notes, two of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, bearing Nos, S A 81 81068 and S A 81 81089 respectively, and the third piece of the value of Rs. 100, bearing No. S A 45 74713, have been fraudulently and by committing an offence taken away from my said clients by some unknown persons and the public are hereby also WARNED NOT TO DEAL with or accept any of the said three pieces except at their own peril.

A reward of Rs. 100 will be given to the person who will furnish evidence as to the possession of all or any of the said three pieces by any person on or after the date hereof and who will trace the said possession to the offenders.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1910.

GAMANLAL H. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs. Iedan Navlaji and Lalchand Dayaji.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1910, for the SUPPLY of A BOILER, by Messrs. Aveling and Porter for a 20-ton Steam Road Roller.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who [illegible] application give any further information [illegible] be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of [illegible] to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, [illegible]ic securities, and to be forfeited in case of with[illegible] of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit [illegible]ent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 29th March, 1910.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will accept business of Life Insurance, from 1st April next.

Terms [illegible]itable. Particulars can be had from [illegible]ices, 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible]JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries.

VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)
MATHERAN.
"COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."
Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to
E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
[illegible] the hot steamy Weather, when your [illegible]asses persist in falling of your nose a [illegible] "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own [illegible] and a great boon.
[illegible] adjusting.
[illegible] nothing to break.
[illegible] Horizontal.
[illegible] a sense of comfort and very strong [illegible] off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
[illegible], Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

WARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family [illegible]medy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, [illegible]olic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Gripings [illegible] See the Trade-mark of a Wading [illegible]rd. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, 9-30 P. M.
Y. W. C. A. HALL,
Wellington Lines,
AN EVENING WITH SCHUBERT,
arranged by Mrs. HARDCASTLE.
GOOD PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.
Tickets Rs. 2, 1 and Annas 8.

GRAND EASTER DANCE.
THE BOMBAY GAS COY.'S SOCIAL CLUB.
SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, at 9-30 P. M.
Admission: Gents, Rs. 1, and Ladies Free,
Tickets may be obtained from the Undersigned or at the Works on the night of the Dance.
A special service of Electric Trams will be run at the close.
VICTOR N. PINTO,
Secretary.
"Club Hall," Gas Works, Parel.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
Our bill for this week includes the old-time
LEGEND OF ORPHEUS
a beautiful coloured subject, illustrating the highest art in cinematography.
SEE THIS TO-NIGHT.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR SATURDAY.
INCLUDING
JACK MCAULIFFE
WORLD'S NOVELTY BALL PUNCHER
and
A SPLENDID CINEMATOGRAPH DRAMA.
THE TITLE of which will appear in SATURDAY'S ISSUE of this Paper.
PRICES AND TIMES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
AGAIN TO THE FRONT.
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THIS WEEK'S GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
FROM 7 TO 8 AND 8-30 TO 9-30 ONLY.
TO-NIGHT. AT 10 P.M. (S.T.) TO-NIGHT;
GRAND SPECIAL DOUBLE PROGRAMME, IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL J. S. SWAN, C. B., Commanding the Bombay Presidency,
when the proceeds will be made over to the Authorities of the Soldiers' Home.
By kind Permission of
Col. WALLACE,
The Gloucester's Band will play selections at intervals.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS SHOW.

BOXES	Rs. 10	1ST CLASS	Rs. 2
SOFAS	Rs. 8	2ND "	Re. 1
CHAIRS	Rs. 3	3RD "	As. 8

MOTORISTS.
ARE YOU WORRIED
With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.
Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES, BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST; one working on "Ramond" preferred. Apply Box No. 51, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamum Street, Fort.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians resident or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 14 months, an additional rupee for every year

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

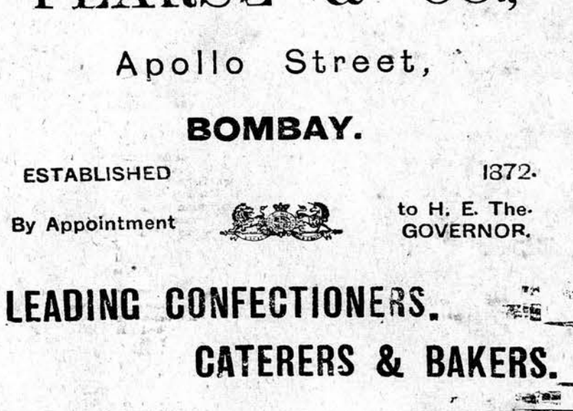
Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
[*pronounced—eye-silma*].
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA LILIOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PEARSE & CO.,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1372.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
LEADING CONFECTIONERS.
CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.
STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.
Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.
STANDING REPUTATION!
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

GARLICK & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.'S


JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.
ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

1910 MODEL.
Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability Trials.
Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
LANDAU OR CHAUFFEUR A SPECIALITY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1903 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890	for £.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	"	81,349
Annual Income	...	"	1,406,762
Assets	...	"	10,038,722

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

OFFICES TO LET.
THE FIRST FLOOR of Forbes' Building, Home Street, measuring about 10,000 square feet to let with immediate entry. Can be divided into two Offices to suit tenants.
Apply
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

MILLER (FLOUR.)
REQUIRED an experienced MILLER, FAMILIAR with handling Indian wheat for [illegible] Flour Mill up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials.
HARKISHENLAL,
Barrister-at-Law,
[illegible] Lahore.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.
Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

CUMMOO JAPPER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. J. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does away with [illegible] by laying the foundation of stricture and other [illegible]sequences.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all [illegible]nomic matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so imperfect to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION [illegible]ubstainable of Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 4/-. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
SOLE BY TREACHER & Co
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 [illegible]
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 [illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA
* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, to such matters as Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence and Articles Lost and Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Full Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

The Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for [illegible] of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

Yearly	Rs. 15
[illegible]	" 8
[illegible]	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 29.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 1-16+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·22 1/2+ 0·1-2
Rentes 3 per cents... ... ... 98 1/4—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·48 1/2 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot, ... 24 1/8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 1/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver ... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 62 7-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th March, 1910.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1/4—1-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts 3 3/8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 —1/8
Interest day to day loans... ... 3 5/8 +1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 5/8 +1/4

MANCHESTER, March 29.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Do. days Imports 5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ...Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet but steady
Mid Americans ... ... 8·22+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 16 1/8+3/16

Cotton Delivery			
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M. J.
	7·91	7·86	7·83
	+7	+7	+7
Mid. Uplands	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
	7·79	7·74	7·48
G. O. C.	+8	+8	+8
	S.-O.	O.-N.	N. D.
Liverpool	7·12	6·94	6·86
	+10	+11	+11

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.
Grey Shirtings, 41/42 in. by 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8·2
Do. 44 in. by 38/38 1-2 yds 9 lbs at 8·6
White Shirtings 40/41 in. by 40 yds 18 square at 9·7 1/2
Do. Nainsook 46 in. by 12 yds 36 by 21 at 6·4 1/2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 29.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	19,000
Do. Last year ...	...	22,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent...	...	3,000
Futures at New York.....		Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on southern buying of futures in the local market.
May	15·13	unchgd
Do at New York.....		
July	14·90	—2
Spot Cotton at New York ...	...	15·30—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	...	8 11/16unchgd
Demand Bills	...	4·87 5-8+ 1-4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	...	52 1/4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	14 3-4unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...	May 14·89—5
Do. at New Orleans ...	...	July 15·06—4
Cotton Stock in London ...	...	... Bales.
Do. Total Visible Supply...	...	9,010,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian		355,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	...	3,420,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, March 29.

Good Bengal	...	...	5 14-32
F. G. Bengal	...	...	5 18-32
Fine Bengal	...	...	5 22-32
Good Oomra	...	...	6 8-32
F G Oomra	...	...	6 12-32
Fine Oomra	...	...	6 16-32
Good M G Oomra	...	...	6 8-32
Fine M G Oomra	...	...	6 16-32
Good Broach	...	...	7 16-32
F G Broach	...	...	7 13-32
Fine Broach	...	...	7 18-32
Good Khandeish	...	...	6 2-32
F G Khandeish ...	...	...	6 8-32
F. G. F. Timevelly Liverpool C.I.F...			7 3-32

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Mar.-Apl.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 29.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 38 1/2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 4,000,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 47 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 492 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47
Do. Months—April.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-11—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17-9
Do. Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Do. —Firm.

METAL.

Spelter Braziers 29 9 1-4
Do. Metal 6 1-3

FREIGHT.

Rate to Bombay Cental—9-3 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Gidralg," "Gisela"

BOMBAY, March 30.

EXCHANGE.

Bank opened firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. both for Demand and 1s. 4 11 -32d. for 3 months' Bills. Very little business is passing and being told Banks closed their business a little

Opening—
Spot Ready ... Is. 4 1-15d. to Is. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Mail ... ... Is. 4 3/32d.
Do. Forward ... ... Is. 4 1-32d.May
Market Buying—
Private O. D. Ready ... ... Is. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... Is. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward ... Is. 4 1/4d. May
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... Is. 4 15/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 1/2
60 d/s Hongkong 129 1-2
,, Shanghai 173 1-2
,, Japan 149 1-4
Market is quiet but steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper rate has ruled at and about 93-13 for ready and to-morrow's settlement with 4 to 4 1-2 pmss higher for 29th April settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and forward and New York was 1-8 down at 52 1-4.

Local gold market was dull. In the absence of any up-country and local demand prices declined by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices were half to one anna down.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 70-4-0, Home market being unchanged, and private advisers reported the market steady. Our market remained quiet but steady and there being retail buyers and sellers, prices fluctuated by an anna, and forwards closed at the same rate. For ready there was a moderate demand and about 75 packages changed hands.

We quote:—

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...		23	8	0
97 touch		23	7	0
Mechanical Bank		24	0	0
Chartered Bank		23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield		15	3	0
Do Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	1	0

SILVER.

		Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny		70	3	0
Penny ready		70	2	0
Local per tola		0	11	6
First Settlement		70	4	0
Second ,, ...		70	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London quotations were 1-3 up. Demand for ready and forward was more and prices were put up by two annas both for ready and forward. Tone strong.

Rapeseed.—Home prices for yellow was from 3-8 to 1-2 up and for Brown unchanged. Business was moderate and prices remained same. Tone steady.

Poppyseed.—Demand for ready and forward was increased and prices advanced from one to two annas. Tone firm.

Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Demand for ready and forward was better, and very little business was done. Prices were put up by two to four annas. Tone firm.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed, and Mowraseed.—Moderate business for ready and forward is passing and prices remained unchanged. Tone steady.

Wheat.—Home prices remained unchanged. Demand for ready and forwards was very poor and prices remained unchanged. Tone quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 2
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 11 0
RAPESSED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 14
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 12
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 10 6
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 12
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 39 to 43
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 47 to 48
Gulbarga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 35/5 ...	} ,, 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15 ...	
Do. do. do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	} ,, 41 to 42
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 42 to 43 8
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 39 to 40
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pisri	... ,, 39
Pisri	... ,, 38
Delhi 70-30	... ,, 38
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 35
Jubalpore	... ,, 37
Cottonseed	— ,, 25 to 25

The following are the receipts of Wheat and seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 29th March :—

Wheat	10,235	owts
Linseed	43,614	,,
Rapeseed	18,444	,,
Gingellyseed	7,730	,,
Poppyseed...	62	,,
Groundnuts	2,599	,,
Castorseed	18,428	,,
Rice	83,167	,,
Myrabollams	14,636	,,
Cottonseed...	42,865	,,
Mowraseed...	420	,,
Gram	6,394	,,
Joowar	256	,,
Maize	13	,,

SHARES,

Pattis advanced to Rs. 3,010 to Rs. 3,012 1-2 for April and at the close declined to Rs. 2,987 1-2. For May Rs. 2,982 1-2 was quoted. Market was quiet and inactive.

BANKS:

Bombay	...	1,472 1/2
India	...	63 1-2
Indian Specie	...	52

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	...	980
Colaba Land	...	95
Crescent	...	85
David	...	382 1/2
Kohinoor	...	670
Manockji Petit	...	2,980
New Great Eastern ...	...	155
Standard	...	1,070
Swadeshi	...	1,045

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	...	765

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay-Burmah	...	435
Badhan Pile & Co	...	140
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	...	94
Bombay E. S. T. Q. Pref.	...	160
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	...	390
Colaba Land & Mill	...	1,045
Treacher & Co	...	565

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	580
Papti-Valley	...	450

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai were 2,000 bales, unsold stock 46,000 and Chinese hold a stock of about 35,000 bales. Rate of exchange was 176 3-4 and tone of the market was quiet but steady with very little business.

Locally on account of the firmness of the Cotton market Mills are very strong and they are putting up their rates every day, hence very little business is passing.

We learn of the following sales :—

200	Indo-China	...20s at 8'1 1-2
300	Asur	...10s at 7'1
100	Ripon	...20s at 8'00
200	China	...20s at 8'03

COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th March :—

Khandeish	1,045	Bales.
Central India...	2,424	,,
Barsi and Nagur	3554	,,
Berar	3,585	,,
Central Provinces	1,493	,,
Comras...	12,216	,,
Dholera	1549	,,
Broach...	2,998	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,711	,,
Westerns	13	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	753	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	358	,,
Persian	17	,,
Total ...	20,617	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Mar.—April.	7·22+ 1
April.—May.	7·87+ 1
May—June	7·85+ 2
June—July	7·80+ 1
July—Aug.	7·76+ 2
Aug.—Sept.	7·50+ 2
Sept.—Oct.	7·14+ 2
Oct.—Nov.	6·88+ 4
Nov.—Dec.	6·90+ 4

METALS.

We quote :—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...	...	21	,, Rs. 55 10
			28	,, 56 8
			35	
			42	
			56	
			63	Rs. 55 10
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	...	21	
			28	Rs. 45 10
			35	
			42	
			49	,, 46 4
			56	
Tin Ingots.		...	...	,, 40 4
Spelter S M ...			...	
M M ...			...	
J ...			...	,, 19 0
G ...			...	
Georgshutte ...			...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...			...	,, 48 12
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14				,, 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings			lbs. 14, 16	
			10, 12	,, 37 9

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	14 6	... 15 0
Dunkirk	14 6	... 15 0
Havre	14 9	... 15 3
Hull	14 0	... .
Liverpool	14 6	... 15 0
Marseilles	14 6	... 15 0
Genoa	14 6	... 15 0
London	15 0	... .
Hamburg	15 0	... 15 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6,	... 17 6
Open Ports	14 6 May-June	15 0

The Market is quiet and inactive.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Tuesday, March 29.

GOLD,

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Case		1,942	25,933
2 Boxes		90,000	...
1 Box		4,800	...
1 Case		3,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle		800	...
1 do		1,000	...
1 do		640	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From.
C Khosohal	Arabia	Aden
National Bank of India Ltd	do	Port Said
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	Marseilles
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C Mandvie
Do	do	P Bander
A. Strandes & Co ...	Markgraf	Jeddah
H. Tarachand	Alavi	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 28th March 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	53	61,666
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	29	32,307

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan. 1910 ... ... Rs. 1,88,954
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 23,016
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Jan., 1910 ... ... Rs. 1,88,954
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 32,016

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan., 1910 ... ... Rs. 26,191
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 367
Total earnings from 1st to 31st Jan., 1910 ... ... Rs. 26,191
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 367

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Jan., 1910 ... ... Rs. 9,486
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 138
Total earnings from 1st to 31st Jan., 1910 ... ... Rs. 9,486
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 136

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th Mar, 1910 ... Rs. 4,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 15
Total earnings from 1st April 1909 to 19th Mar., 1910 ... ... Rs. 2,13,883
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 35,461

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st March.

311—Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall to-day the 31st inst. at 9-15 p.m. H E the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, has kindly consented to present the prizes.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol Rifles who attend in full Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers—Mess Dress—White.

N-C—Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Caps.

312—Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

313—Guard of Honour—Members desirous of forming part of the Guard of Honour to H. E. the Governor at the Prize Distribution to-day the 31st instant should submit their names to the Officers Commanding Cos or their Cr. sergeants.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with helmets and Puttis. Medals to be worn.

314.—Course in Supply or Transport Duties—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in Supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up. The Transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply course would be held at the Supply Depot (near the Brigade Office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTS.

R.G.A. Sports, to-day Thursday the 31st instant at 4-15 p.m. at Colaba. Open 220 yards race.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p. m and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant.

Head Quarter Office giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup competitions will take place on the 3rd proximo at Colaba at 200 and 500 yards.

Shooting to commence at 7-30 a.m.

Captains of teams to draw for places at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

The postponed match 6 will be shot off on Sunday next at 200 and 500 yards with the Carter Cup Competition and the one score will count for both matches for members who entered for match 6 and are also firing in the latter match.

Other members not competing for the Carter Cup will fire afterwards.

Course in Supply or Transport Duties:—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up the transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply Course would be held at the Supply Department (near the Brigade office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

E. P. GUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

KIANG CHUN-LIN, a censor, has impeached Prince Ching. We are always pleased to receive any frank statement of facts and opinions from all the officials, says a Chinese Imperial decree. However we always desire that facts be precise and be proven so as to know the right or wrong. We hereby order the said censor to clearly state whether there is any proof for the statements made by him that Chen Kwei-lung, the Viceroy of Chihli, is a husband of an adopted daughter of Prince Ching, while Chun Lun, a son of Chu Chia-pao, the Governor of Anhwei, is adopted son of Prince Tsai Chen and that he will clearly send in a memorial replying to these questions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACHAYA—March 20, at Royapuram, the wife of C T Machaya, Barrister-at-Law, Bellary, of a daughter.

ZUMBRO—March 26, at Madura, the wife of the Rev W M Zumbro, of the American College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROFTON—GEARING—March 17, at St Peter's Church, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, by the Rev S B Marris, Chaplain of Jhansi, Charles D' Arcy Crofton, I C S, second son of the late Lieut-General James Crofton, R E, to Mary Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. G. Gearing, Esq, of "The Hill," Coonoor, Nilgiris.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—March 13, at Shahjahanpur, Mr Henry Richard Williams, of the Government Education Department, Retired List.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM : "To choose time is to save time."—Bacon.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—The trustees of the charitable funds of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E, have contributed a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the fund of the dispensary to be opened at Poona by missionaries for the benefit of all classes of the community.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SANJAR.—Mr. Erachji Rustomji Sahiar, head French teacher in the Elphinstone High School, is to retire from to-morrow from the Bombay Educational Service, after 34 years' connection with the Education Department. He has been a successful teacher, and his numerous pupils are raising a fund to have his name permanently associated with the Institution with which his connection both as pupil and teacher, reaches the long period of over 42 years.

BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March ...	The Gunners ... Menk
Clarionet Solo..	Air de Concert ... Bergson
Serenade ...	Sinfiistia ... Blon
Selection ...	The New Aladdin ... Monckton
Waltz ...	The Dancing Girl ... Coote
Selection ...	Oster Songs ... Chebalier
Gavotte ...	The way to the Heart ... Lincke
Polka ...	Off we go ... Coote

THE DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—The following additional items have been received towards this fund :—H. H. the Maharaja of Sirohi, Rs. 600 ; Maharaja-Kumar Sarup Singh of Sirohi, Rs. 400 ; H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur, Rs. 500 ; Babu Girjani Ram Kalwasya, Calcutta, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Sant Singh, Section-writer, Chief Court, Lahore (by instalments), Rs. 60 ; Lala Brij Mohan, Jaipur, Rs. 100 ; A. D. H., Mirpur, Rs. 25 ; Jamsetji A. Wadia, Esquire, Bombay, 25 ; Mr. Mahomed Kasi Ali Khan, Pandas, Rs. 25 ; The Raja of Narshipur, Calcutta, Rs. 50 ; G. N. Chakravarti, Esquire, Agra, Rs. 25. N.B.—Subscriptions to be sent to the National Bank, Bombay. The fund will be closed in June.

NEW MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen are candidates for election as members of the new Municipal Standing Committee, which is to be held on the 17th April :—Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel Cullis, Mr. Tod, Mr. Baptista, Dr. De Monte, the Hon. Mr. Muzumdar, Dr. Mahomedan Ramji, Mr. Chunilal Vithaldas Mehta, Mr. Ramchunder Shanker Mantri, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaser Wadia, Mr. Novroji Jehangir Gamadia, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji Lilauvalla, Dr. Nadirshah H. Sukhia, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Parulekar, Meherali Chinoy, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Kasi Kashrudin, and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Solicitor.

DEATH FROM A KICK.—At the G. T. Hospital yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest on view the body of Mathurabhai Raghu, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five, residing at Vahawadi. Deceased went to the room of one Balkrishna Keshow on the 23rd instant to pay him a visit, when two persons named Rajnarayan Prasad and Ramsumer Shivratan went there and told Balkrishna to turn her out. Balkrishna refused to do so when Rajnarayan caught her by her hair and Ramsumer by her legs and dragged her out of the room into the passage where two other persons named Ossam Hasan and Gopaldas Girdhardas were standing. Gopaldas is for been alleged, kicked her so seriously that she became unconscious. The four persons then left the place. Deceased was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. After the body was identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

SCALDED ON A FOOT-PATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Govind Bhicoo, a domestic servant in the employ of one Shamji Soondarji residing at Old Modikhana. On Tuesday night there was a fracas in the Wadi, at Mint Road. Govind, the deceased with one Govind Laxmon and others came out of the Wadi at 8-30 p.m. with some food. Dhansing Doosing, a Hindu, who was standing outside the Wadi, asked for some food from Govind Luxmon. The latter refused to give when Dhansing caught him. The deceased interfered when an altercation ensued and they both closed. Deceased threw the Dhansing on foot-path. Dhansing got up, and stabbed the deceased with a pen-knife on the left side of his neck. Govind caught the assailant and raised an alarm. The police came up when accused was handed over to the police and the deceased was removed to the G.T. Hospital. Deceased died in a short time after the assault. The medical evidence showed that death was due to hemorrhage from the wound on the neck which had penetrated the chest cutting the carotid artery, and a large vein. Further enquiry was adjourned.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Benefit To-night for the Soldiers' Home.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph will give a Benefit Performance this evening at 10 p.m. in aid of the Soldiers' Home. The whole of the proceeds of the entertainment have been kindly promised as a contribution to the finances of that excellent institution, which deserves every support from the patrons of this popular entertainment. With the kind permission of Colonel Wallace, the Gloucesters' Band will play selections of music, while the programme contains 13 films of an unusually attractive and varied character.

THE sudden death is announced the wife of Sir William Ward, British Consular Agent and doyen of the Consular body at Hamburg. Lady Ward died after a brief illness.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Cotton Merchant Adjudicated.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presided over a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday.

RE EBJI BHIMJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji K & Co., on behalf of a petitioning creditor, applied for the adjudication of the seventh partner of the insolvents who carried on business under the name and style of Mulji Gokuldas and Company. The learned Counsel said that six partners of the firm had been adjudicated insolvents on the 16th March last and it was now found out that there was a seventh partner in the firm.

His Lordship passed the necessary order.

Re. GANESHDAS PANALAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order.

His Lordship granted one month.

Re. BHAGWANDAS VISRAM.

Mr. F. Serabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamiyetram and Madan, appeared for a petitioning creditor and applied for the adjudication of the insolvent who traded as cotton merchants in the name of Bhagvandas Visram and Company. The insolvent had suffered losses in cotton transactions and his debts amounted to Rs. 1,60,000, while the assets were a mortgaged bungalow worth Rs. 30,000. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent was in hiding and his whereabouts were not found.

His Lordship passed the order applied for.

Re FAZUL MUJI RAVJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent, was given leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

MURDER APPEAL DISMISSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in December last, convicted Fakirgawda Hanmant and another of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson and Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the first accused took the deceased boy Naguja into the house of the second accused, where latter gave him a sweet ball to eat. The ball contained a large quantity of arsenic and the deceased partaking of it, died in six hours.

Their Lordships in disposing of the appeal said that the appellants were convicted upon the unanimous verdict of the jury with which the learned Sessions Judge agreed. It was not possible for this Court to interfere with the convictions unless it was shown that the learned Judge misdirected the jury. The learned Counsel had not succeeded in showing that there was any such misdirection. Their Lordships, accordingly, sustained the convictions and dismissed the appeal.

MANDVI ELECTION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, continued his inquiry regarding the recent Mandvi Ward Municipal Elections. Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji alleged that the last Municipal election was wholly void, and prayed that it should be set aside, or in the alternative that the candidate who had not been elected as Councillors but who had polled the highest number of votes after the first eight candidates, be declared elected.

At the outset Mr. Raikes said he would tender evidence regarding duplicate votes recorded by different voters. This was proved at the inquiry held by Mr. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, who allowed one set of votes and rejected the other.

Mr. Gowasji Satna objected to Mr. Raikes going into that evidence, as he thought that would indefinitely prolong the inquiry.

The Court ruled in favour of Mr. Raikes, and said he would give an adjournment if Mr. Satna considered he was taken by surprise and wanted further time.

Gajanand Trimbak, a Municipal clerk, and Mr. Sorabji B. Master, polling officer, were then put into the witness box and produced a number of duplicate voting papers.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

COLLAPSE OF A BUFFALO STABLE.

YESTERDAY morning at about half-past one o'clock, a portion of the roof of a stable belonging to Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, and situated at Ferguson road, collapsed suddenly. The stable was divided into four parts and the roof of the two parts situated on the west gave away and it brought down with it a small portion of the roof over the other two parts. Each portion was about 200 feet by 24 feet and there were in it about two hundred and fifty buffaloes. About thirty buffaloes and a horse have been killed. Five purdesees were also injured, but not seriously. The police and the Fire Brigade got most of the animals out. Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, also repaired to the scene and directed the operations of the police and the Fire Brigade.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the application

PING INTELLIGENCE.

ELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 30.

	4167 Leigh		P & O S N Co
	2478 Jones	W & A Graham & Co	
	1908 Hales	Sc & H S & Co	
	2206 Hill	W & A Graham & Co	
	1607 Butler	M M & Co	
	2746 Ladde	James Finlay & Co	
	3750 Mackenzie	T Morrison & Co	
	1613 Collinson	A N Jeejeebhoy	
	3525 Laing	T Morrison & Co	
	3873 Pascoe	N W Kaisha	
	2485 Pottinger	W & A Graham & Co	
	2506 Fraser	R Nixon & Co	
	2823 Ridgeway	James Finlay & Co	
	2845 Siciliano	R S N & Co	
	759 Manley	M M & Co	
	2487 Whitefield	T Morrison & Co	
	3975 English		
	2244 Gelandros	Ralli Bros	
	831 Kerrsborn	W F Campbell & Co	
	2340 Daniels	W & A Graham & Co	
	1562 Gray	B & P S N Co	
	2586 Mackenzie	W & A Graham & Co	
	2999 Shudforth	W & A Graham & Co	
	1584 Ulrich	A Strandis & Co	
	3158 Strycher	W & A Graham & Co	
	2221 Davies	T Morrison & Co	
	510 Cuthpuh	M M & Co	
		M M & Co	
	Pack	M M & Co	
	Pullock	T Morrison & Co	
	Lane	M M & Co	
	Mac Diarmic	M M & Co	
	Williams	S N & Co	
	Tiune	A Strandes & Co	
	Cosulich	A L S N Co	
	Seddon	M M & Co	
	Bamber	M M & Co	
	Miore	B & P S N & Co	
	Corkh ll	T Morrison & Co	
	Hoom	W & A Graham & Co	
	Vasey	T Morrison & Co	
	Harford	H H Sidick	
	Pizot...F-F...N F	Bs R S N & Co	
	Born	B & H S N & Co	
	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co	
	Lorme	W & A Graham & Co	
	Parks	Killick Nixon & Co	
	Rutter	W & A Graham & Co	
	Pardon	T Morrison & Co	
	Ramage	M M & Co	

LS IN DOCK.—March 30.

RINCE'S DOCK.

	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
	4179	Rac...	Karachi 1-4...	Killick Nixon & Co
	3992	Wadge	Antwerp...30-3...	M M & Co
	3033	Thulen...	..Hamburg...25-3...	W & A Graham & Co
		Stevenson	.. Antwerp 1-4...	W & A
		Milner	...Hamburg...3-4...	Ruff Bros
	2996	Greenham	...Live-pool...6-4	
	071	James	.....Genoa...3-4...	Killick Nixon & Co
		Foreste	..Trieste...1-4...	J Mack kcutosh & Co
		Snow	Shanghai 30-3	P A O S N & Co
	4	Stewart	...Kobe...29-3...	Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
		Parsons	Kobe, Feb 28
		English	Rangoon, Mar 19

PARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Berthelez	Morgan	Genoa.
	New Zealand	Upsen	Liverpool.
	Delta	Snow	Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Genoa for Calcutta.
Silvermale for Antwerp etc.
Harcroft for Antwerp etc.
Romney for Antwerp etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Singapore on the 30th instant for Bombay.

The Rubattino steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa on the 29th instant and expected to arrive here on the 1st instant.

The P & O steamer Macedonia with the China and Japan mail is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 A.M. on 1st April.

The Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, from Trieste, left on the 31st inst and is due here on the 5th proximo.

The same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand left Trieste on the 27th inst, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

EXPORTS—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
...3 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; ... myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.
...200 bales cotton, Gaddum and ...
...cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 520 ...myrabolams A Khimji.
...Glasgow s—3,819 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 65 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.
...s—1,360 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 1,950 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.
...s—146,909 cwts cottonseed, 10,638 cwts ... 200 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.
...s—8,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
George M Embiricos s—115 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.
City of Glasgow s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HULL.
Melville s—4,010 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.
Appleder s—500 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause.
Orwell s—1,008 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 2,170 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabolams, 12,865 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Castello s—590 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.
Orwell s—540 cwts mustardseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR PORT SAID.
Chybassa s—6 bales buffalo hides, H Mawji.

FOR NEW YORK.
Castello s—75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5,660 cwts myrabolams, W Becher; 5,800 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.
Ellerslie s—3,091 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ellerslie s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Tradegar Hall s—525 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.
Zurichmoor s—600 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.
Chybassa s—245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,150 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 3,105 cwts myrabolams, W Becher; 201 cwts myrabolams, S Canji.

FOR HAMBURG.
Kybfels s—181 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 210 cwts gum, T Nersey.
Kildale s—590 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Savannah s—45 tons old iron, H Abdoolally.

FOR TRIESTE.
...ia s—1140 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; ...902 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
...ia s—260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.
...ia s—2,001 teaseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
...ia s—7 pots poss oil, A A Rahim.

FOR HONG KONG.
...tovia s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.
...hall s—1560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,060 ...cottons, The M B Kalsha.

FOR OSAKA.
...hall s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Venetia s—209 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers retuned, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.

Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and
Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY
PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—MESSRS. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and MESSRS. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE
STOCK
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING
ELSEWHERE
Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE
INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 31st March, 1910.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

THE newly issued report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India shows that in the year dealt with, 1908-9, the birth-rate throughout British India was 37·78, a little higher than in the previous twelve months, whilst the quinquennial mean was 39·23. Deaths numbered 8,633,007 compared with 8,399,623 in the previous year and a five-years' mean of 7,680,007, figures which show the year to have been a remarkably unhealthy one. A legacy of high prices from the preceding year, defective and irregularly distributed spring rains and the premature cessation of the monsoon resulted in conditions which were very unfavourable to the public health. The birth-rates were generally low and the death-rates from cholera and bowel complaints, owing to scanty and polluted water-supplies and the use among the poorer classes of unsuitable food were higher than usual. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to cholera and small-pox, a small increase in the number under dysentery and diarrhœa and an increase of nearly one million in the number attributed to fevers. Cholera claimed over half a million deaths, equal to a death-rate of 2·61 per thousand, a rate which has only been five times exceeded in the past thirty-two years. Small-pox rose from 46 per thousand to 75, the number of deaths recorded being 170,694. Plague declined and the total fell from 1,315,707 to 156,480, the smallest number since 1900. The number of deaths registered under fevers is usually about four and a half millions a year and the mean death-rate rather less than 19·5 per thousand, but in the year reported upon, the number was no less than 5,424,372 and the death-rate 23·96 per thousand. The wave of epidemic malaria which swept over various provinces of India was the distinguishing feature of the year, but it is shown that in many parts of India the heading "fevers" includes nearly all the deaths that are registered and in by far the greater part of the country the only diseases not recorded under it are those which, like cholera and small-pox, are unmistakable by the people themselves. The crude figures are therefore of no value as an indication of the actual mortality from malaria, but when the seasonal incidence of the chief epidemic diseases is known the figures enable an estimate to be made of the increase or decrease of malaria that has occurred in any particular year.

Of the extent to which malaria is preventible the Sanitary Commissioner says a rough idea may be formed from a study of the effects of the disease in the Native Army and in jails, but of course in comparison of the statistics referring to soldiers and prisoners with those of the general population, allowances must be made for the age and sex constitution of the populations concerned and for the peculiarly favourable conditions in which preventive measures act among bodies of men under skilled control. The Native Army, as is pointed out, consists of picked men who, when they are with their regiments, are looked after carefully in health and skilfully tended when sick. The admissions and death-rates ascribed to malaria have declined in recent years, but during each of the ten years ending with 1907, it may be said that three men in every two thousand died from its effects. Prisoners are greatly inferior to soldiers in physique and are subject to the depressing effects and monotonous routine of jail life. Moreover there is a continuous flow into and through the prisons of individuals, many of them infected with malaria, taken from the lowest and poorest ranks of society. Still far more stringent measures of prevention are possible in jails than in regimental lines and the results are consequently better so far as malaria is concerned. Four in each three thousand prisoners died from malaria. The death rate among prisoners from malarial fevers is about one-fifth of what it is among the general population. Still preventive measures are by no means perfect in prisons and the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that if they could place all the people in as good hygienic conditions, give them prophylactic doses of quinine during the fever season, and futther provide them with suitable food and skilled attendance when they are attacked they would prevent three-fourths of the deaths from fever that now occur. The experience of the medical officers of jails teaches that malarial fever properly treated is by no means a fatal disease among adults. Of 20,039 cases admitted into jail hospitals only 105 were fatal. Contrasting this with the state of affairs in North-Western India where one person in twenty-four died, the Sanitary Commissioner asks: Why is it that a disease which is so rarely fatal to a prisoner should be so often fatal to a free man? And leaves his readers to answer it themselves.

The Sanitary Commissioner lays it down that in normal years many of the deaths which result from malarial fevers are due directly to the treatment or rather want of treatment of the cases. He does not refer to the neglect of medicinal remedies, but to the withholding of food. "In this country," he writes, "and in some others, it is an article of popular superstition that a fever should be starved and the sufferer and his friends believe that the taking of food brings on the attack of fever. Too often it is the sufferer that is starved and not the fever." Preventive measures such as we have heard fully discussed by Public Health Officers, are further discussed by the Sanitary Commissioner. He has come to the conclusion that although our knowledge of the etiology of malaria and its treatment is fairly extensive, it is still wanting in continuity and completeness, and the scientific study of its epidemiology is only beginning. "Some of the gaps in our knowledge regarding the possibilities in the life cycle of the parasite must be filled before we can hope to master the epidemiology of the disease to which it gives rise and we cannot master the simplest and best preventive measures until the epidemiology is thoroughly understood." And he enumerated the defects in scientific knowledge under which the profession still suffers—questions of administration, *e.g.*, the best agency for the distribution, questions that can be solved by experts on the spot, *e.g.*, causes of disease and death and the distribution of malaria in a district; and questions can be solved only by highly trained experts with the resources of a well appointed laboratory at their disposal. The Sanitary Commissioner adds, "there is reason to hope that a permanent organisation for dealing with these and other matters relating to malaria in India will shortly be established." At the same time he attaches great importance to the use of quinine. He thinks it essential that it should be recognised that the distribution of quinine cannot be made self-supporting and in view of economy, if for no other reason, very careful enquiries will be necessary regarding the needs of different localities. In many places no quinine is necessary at all, in others it is required only for ushort time in certain years; in others it is required every year, but only at a certain season and in yet others there is need for its continuous use.

A TIMELY PROCLAMATION. THE growth of anarchism and especially the recent murder have called forth the protests of many weighty associations and individuals in this Presidency; and one of the most noteworthy is the pronouncement of His Holiness the Sankar Acharya of Sankeshwar. This eminent priest is one of the successors of the great Hindu theologian of the eighth century, Sankar, about whom we had occasion to write a few weeks ago in connection with the recent festival held in his honour. He is one of the few great heads of Hinduism in India, and everything that he solemnly utters is read and listened to with profound veneration, as he represents the original Sankar whom the Hindus have deified. In his proclamation on the murder of Mr. Jackson, His Holiness deals in no equivocations, but condemns in the most emphatic terms that nefarious deed. The condemnation coming from such a very high quarter will doubtless have due effect; but what we are particularly glad to note in it is that it contains an authoritative exposition that the Hindu sacred books give no countenance whatever to such misdeeds. It is well-known that wretched miscreants like the Nasik murderer have been misled by designing persons into believing that such acts are pleasing to their religion and have the sanction of their sacred scriptures. In his proclamation the Sankar Acharya has made it quite clear that the teaching of Hinduism gives no warrant whatever for such acts of lawlessness, and by citing the various Puranas and also the Mahabharat he has shown that they emphatically condemn such deeds as heinous, especially when they are committed by Brahmans, who are enjoined in their sacred books "to practise forgiveness, truthfulness, self-restraint, purity, cheritableness, control of the senses, mercy to all and disinterestedness."

Still more noteworthy is what this high priest of Hinduism has to say of the good that the British Government has done and is doing to this country and its peoples. Among the chief works the Sankar Acharya places in the foreferont "the positive gains of our Arya Dharma (ancient Hindu religion) from the British connection with India," and recounts all that scholars like Max Muller and the late Mr. Jackson have done for that religion, its language and literature. Scholars like these, he well says, "have with rare devotion studied the language, philosophy and principles of our religion, and have rescued from oblivion the literature of our forefathers." We earnestly hope that all this and much more [illegible] proclamation of the Sankar Ach[illegible] be said to hold a positi[illegible] world analogous to that of t[illegible] Catholic world, contai[illegible] wholesome effect on the pre[illegible] and lead the minds, esp[illegible] younger generation, to a better conception of their duties as citizens. His Holiness deplores, with many others, the growth of indifference towards religion fostered by the absence of religious education. He attributes the cause of anarchism to this absence: "Lack of religious wisdom makes men uncontrolled, and this want of restraint or discipline is the root of anarchism; religious training is absolutely necessary." The Government have by their educational policy of indifferentism in the past, unwittingly sapped the foundations of all religions, including the Hindu, and we are not surprised at this complaint of the Sankar Acharya who "regrets the indifference of his disciples towards religion." Still, as he wields enormous influence over his flock, we are thankful that he has come forward at the present juncture to use it in the cause of good government. His encyclical we trust will achieve great good.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA. THE charges brought against the Japanese Government of closing the door to international competition in Manchuria, have been categorically denied by the Tokio press which admits that all goods required for the use of the South Manchuria Railway are conventionally exempted from duties of every kind, and the goods falling under that category in 1908 amounted to over nine millions. Making this deduction, the final result is that merchandise representing nearly 9,000,000 yen (£900,000) seems to have been smuggled into the interior of Manchuria by Japanese importers. It is contended that this was done with the connivance of the Japanese authorities to the serious disadvantage of the trade of other nationalities. But all imports of the nature of supplies for the railway guards are duty free, and a similar exemption is enjoyed by goods for consumption within the leased territory of Kwantung. Under the former heading, there is found a total of 1,500,000 yen, but as to the quantity belonging fairly to the latter class, it is impossible to say. The Japanese inhabitants of the leased territory are shown to be peculiarly situated. They are not in any sense self-supplying and they are engaged in starting various enterprises which demand large purchases of materials and machines from oversea countries. Their needs cannot properly be gauged by the standard appliosable in Japan proper. Making this analysis, the Japanese press concludes that the customs returns do not afford any valid evidence of improper evasions, or, above all, of unfair attempts on the part of the Japanese Government to facilitate fraudulent discrimination. The Japanese are the largest importers in Manchuria and their figures are therefore largest in the returns, but it does not seem to be the case that they receive any undue preference over foreigners.

MEMORIAL TO THE REFORM SCHEME. "MINTO PARK," Allahabad, according to the telegram which our Simla correspondent sent us yesterday is to be a permanent memorial of the gratitude of the nations of India for the reform scheme introduced this year by Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Doubtless, the All-India movement to erect this memorial will be widely supported by all classes and communities, and there will be no lack of funds for this monument to the daring experiment of a Liberal Government. Non-sympathisers with the reforms will agree that Indians, who on every hand have shown so much rejoicing at their initiation, are well within their rights in erecting some memorial of a political measure, on which they have built such high hopes. But have not the promoters lent their ears to counsels of haste? What if all the high hopes prove unfounded? Who will then not seek to disclaim responsibility for a memorial so ill-considered plans, bad judgment and rash prematurity? Wiser and more moderate counsellors would have waited till the measure had been proved not wanting. However the Viceroy we learn has given his august sanction to the scheme and so it may be regarded as an accomplished fact. We congratulate Allahabad, which as the scene of the Proclamation of the reforms has been chosen as the site of the memorial, on becoming the recipient of a large and presumably beautiful park at the hands of the peoples of India.

ALL the Departments of the Government of India have now re-opened for the season, and also the urgent work which is now being transacted in Calcutta will be dealt with at Simla from the 2nd of April. The Executive Council however will not reassemble till the beginning of May.

The East Bengal Council meeting comes on the 5th April. The extended waterwork will be opened by His Honor on the 5th. As at present arranged His Honour leaves for Shillong on the 7th instant.

We are informed by the Telegraph Department that the steamer "Cleveland" on her return journey from America is expected to reach Rangoon on 4th April and will leave for Calcutta two days later. Radio Telegrams will be accepted from the 2nd April at eight annas per word with the minimum at five Rupees per telegram.

A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate in these Provinces, who officiated last year on the Calcutta High Court, has been selected to officiate in the Punjab Chief Court in the absence of Hon. Mr. Justice Rattigan who takes leave early next month. Mr. W. Wallach will officiate as Government Advocate, Allahabad.

In order to minimise the chances of train outrages and singling out of first and second class carriages by outragers all railways in India are coming to a decision to paint the exterior of all carriages of passenger and mail trains in one manner so as to give an uniform appearance from the outside.

THE American Senate has adopted a resolution providing for a transport to take the American delegates to Buenos Ayres for the Pan-American Conference. It has also been decided that the United States delegates, when the Conference has ended, shall cross the mountains to Chili and proceed thence to Peru, Bolivia, and Central America, thus almost duplicating Mr. Elihu Root's tour after the Rio de Janiro Conference.

MILITARY MATTERS.

"The Blessings of War."

FRENCH ARMY FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

So long as Germany continues in the same breath to protest her desire for peace and to proclaim her love of war she has no right to complain if she is regarded as an unstable and disturbing element in mundane affairs. The view that war is a good thing in itself, held by rare individuals in other lands, is here the common property of a class. And the important thing is that the class is the only one which exercises any considerable influence on the course of Imperial policy. The first place in the current number of the General Staff publication, which for purposes of brevity, may be called the "Military Quarterly," is occupied by a collation of dicta by Moltke the Great, which have been taken from here, there, and everywhere, and arranged in the form of an article. Its purpose may be indicated by the opening phrases, which are as follows:—"Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful one. War, on the other hand, is a link in God's ordinance for the world. It develops the noblest virtues of mankind, which otherwise would slumber and become extinct—courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and self sacrifice even unto the laying down of life. Experience for war endures and hardens the qualities of the man for all time." Even in England this is a familiar passage and in this country it is a cardinal clause in the creed of tens of thousands. Which makes it all the more remarkable that the General Staff should lead off with it in the current number of the *Military Quarterly* as if it were promulgation of a new faith. But that fact is merely introductory to the real occasion for this telegram, which is as follows: Pastor Umfrid, an officer of the German Peace Society, had put forward a proposal that the suspension of Anglo-German naval competition might be brought about by fixing the ratio of the Naval Estimates of Great Britain to those of this country at two to one. This idea was ridiculed by the *Deutsche Reichspost*, the organ of the Wurttemberg Conservatives. The pastor sent in a reply, which was not, however, published. He complained, and received by post the following answer: "Dear Sir,—I cannot print the article in question, as I should have to follow it up with embittered controversy, which I wish to avoid. The efforts of your society seem to me positively morbid, a special form of modern neurasthenia. War is a healthy thing. The warlike spirit is the most valuable moral power of a nation. Whoever seeks to abolish war is committing a sin against the law of Nature and God's ordering of the world. A world without war would perish of internal corruption and atrophy.—(Signed) A. Roeder, Editor-in-Chief." Now a great deal of stupendous nonsense is talked in England about Germany's achievements and designs, naval, military, and diplomatic, but the spirit revealed is the real factor that has to be reckoned with, and even Mr. Byles should be able to see that it cannot be exorcised by amiable asseverations of fraternal affection.

FRENCH ARMY FRAUDS.

There is a great deal of talk about the discovery of frauds alleged to have been committed by various persons who supply goods to the fleet, of arrests and pending arrests, and of a certain suicide. At any rate, considerable commotion prevails in the different naval ports, and the sequel of this strange affair is being eagerly awaited by the public. Meanwhile Senator Gervais, who is a member of the Army Committee, contributes to the *Matin* a curious article about the tricks which have been played by various caterers to regiments. Take the question of fodder about £2,000,000 worth of which is supplied yearly When the goods are delivered the contractor or his agent finds himself confronted by the officer of the week, who is ill-adapted for the task, so much so that ninety-five out of one hundred officers will confess that the proceedings were not regular, and this is a frequent topic of conversation at messes. One trick is for the vendor or his representatives, when oats are being bought, to stand on the side of the scale containing the weights, and to start it up with his foot, which sends down the other side with the consignment in it, and makes it appear heavier than it really is. Another game is that of promising to bring an additional whole sack in the following week rather than empty the half sack which would make up the correct quantity. As the same officer is never there two weeks running, the promise is forgotten, and so the regiment loses. "Then, when hay or straw is being weighed, the slightest touch makes a considerable difference, and if the officer is not very sharp, sand or lead can also be thrown in. Sometimes horses are even backed accidentally on the scale, or troopers are enticed on to it when weighing is about to be proceeded with. The interest of the State is being thrust aside by the power of a coalition of private interests. The boldness of the trickers comes from the timidity of the Administration." M. Garvais concludes by declaring that two things have to be done: that an example has to be made and a reform to be carried out: and that it is not only the dealer but the system, that has to be changed. This relates to the army, and now excitement prevails over the alleged discovery of similar frauds at the expense of the navy.

ARMY PAGEANT.

Much satisfaction has been given at the action of the Army Council in permitting officers and men from different regiments in the country to take part in the Army pageant at Fulham Palace in June next. Peculiar interest attaches to the representation of the second part of the pageant, entitled "Stories of the Regiments in Famous Fights," from the fact that in the different battles depicted will appear, as far as possible, officers and men from regiments which played a dramatic part in the original action. The five great fights, which, under Mr. F. R. Benson's direction, will present some of the most thrilling scenes ever witnessed in a pageant, are those of Minden, Dettingen, Coruna, Barossa, and Badajos. Nearly all the regiments taking part are paying for the costumes and uniforms used in their respective scenes, and in some cases are making the uniforms themselves. The co-operation of other regiments is promised, both in taking part in the pageant and in providing dresses, &c., free of charge in order that the funds of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors Help Society may be benefited. Lord Cheylesmore, Chairman of Committee and Major A. Tudor Craig, hon[illegible] committee will be [illegible] take part in the [illegible] other gentlemen [illegible] and ladies and child[illegible]

ARMY DIR[illegible]

Colonel J.E. Capp[illegible] who is at the head o[illegible] ment of the Army, c[illegible] Wednesday morning

tal dirigible balloon built at Aldershot. The tests were mainly devoted to the working of the engines, which had developed overheating at the first trials. They have since been overhauled and several improvements made, with some success, the tendency to overheat being much less, although they were working for over an hour. The flights were carried out within a small area, and various evolutions were made, with Colonel Capper steering. A high wind rising brought the trials to an end. The airship will be out daily for further trials, weather permitting.

MEDICAL FITNESS.

War Office attention has been drawn to the practice in some quarters of discharging, as medically unfit, men of the Territorial Force who, on seeking to enlist in the Regular Army or Special Reserve, have been found medically unfit for those branches of the Service. It is pointed out that the liability for foreign service and other duties render necessary the maintenance in the Regulars and Special Reserve of a higher standard of physical fitness than need be required of Territorials who enlist for home service only. Rejection on medical grounds from the Army and Reserve should not, therefore, entail discharge from the Territorial Force; but Territorials so rejected are to be examined to ascertain their fitness for further service in the junior force.

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Progress of the Scheme.

WE are glad to learn that the project of sending an Indian team to England is progressing exceedingly well, and there is now little doubt entertained of its becoming an accomplished fact. About Rs. 45,000 have already been subscribed, and the Selection Committee expect more to come in in the next few months. This together with the prospect of good gate money makes the financial position quite safe. Reuter informed us a few days ago that England, South Africa and Australia had agreed to a triangular contest. This arrangement means the cancellation of the South African tour in England in 1911, and the field will consequently be left entirely to the Indian team.

AWAITING THE JAM SAHIB'S REPLY.

The final decision whether or not to send a team will be arrived at in August, and it will be communicated to Mr. Lacey, Secretary of the M. C. C., who will submit it to the meeting of Secretaries of different counties, in December. There is little doubt that a favourable decision will be arrived at by the Committee, although it will depend to some extent at least on the Jam Saheb's reply. The Committee's hands would be immensly strengthened if they get an affirmative from "Ranji," and his presence in the team would contribute in a variety of ways to the success of the tour. The "wavers" as those who have not yet sent in a final answer might be called, would not hesitate to join the team if "Ranji," consented to be the skipper. Again, the Jam Saheb's presence would attract the attention of the cricket public of England in a greater degree than would be possible in his absence; and it would materially strengthen the chances of success of the tour. With the Jam Sahib to skipper the side and Mistry of Patiala, Balu, Kanga, Mehta, Bulsara, Warden, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Prince Ajit of Cooch Behar to form the nucleus, the team could enter upon the tour with no small degree of confidence. It is earnestly hoped the Jam Sahib will see his way to consent to join the team and lead it at least against the White and Red Roses, Middlesex, Sussex, and Kent which are likely to prove the most formidable opponents of the team.

A CARNIVAL IN SEPTEMBER.

In the event of the Committee finally deciding to send an Indian team to England, a cricket carnival will be arranged for September in Bombay, when to the attractions of the Presidency matches will be added that of a Patiala team, and, perhaps, of a Ceylonese team. We learn from a reliable source that H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala intends to bring down a team to Bombay in the beginning of September, and as the Patiala team is one of the strongest combinations in India, the visit should provide some very good sport in Bombay. It is not yet finally decided whether to include Ceylon players in the team. The general feeling seems to be against asking the Ceylonese to join the team, and as the Committee expect sufficient Indian talent to come forward, there is little chance of their being invited to join the tour.

WHO WILL JOIN THE TEAM?

Invitations have already been issued to about 30 to 35 representative Indian cricketers, the majority of whom have not yet sent in a reply. The Committee, however, expect that Mistry of Patiala, will join the team if H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, whose Private Secretary he is, will consent to make the tour. Mistry is, bar the Jam Saheb, the finest bat in India to-day, and is besides a good change-bowler and a fine field, H. H. the Maharajah himself is a fine dashing bat, and his presence would materially strengthen the powers of defence of the team. Two other Princes are also among the probables of the team, Prince Ajit of Cooch Behar and Prince Sivajirao of Baroda. Balu, the premier Hindu bowler, is looked upon as a certainty, and so are Manekshaji, the Palsirat of the Parsis, Manek Bulsara, the only bowler in India who can "swerve" and Warden, whose prowess with the ball is too well-known to be recapitulated here. Mehta who at his best was the finest bowler in India, still possesses attacking powers of no mean order and would be a valuable member of the team if he could make a tour to England. But the Committee have no heard anything definite from him as yet. P. Telang, the Jessop of the Hindus, would be another very valuable member of the team, but his chance of making a tour are, like those of Mehta, somewhat remote. The six or seven players, who are certain to be included in the team, will not be asked to come down to Bombay in September or November for practice; but the rest of the players will have to come down to Bombay to satisfy the Committee as to their abilities. The nucleus of the team will be formed in August, and the rest of the team will be selected by their form has been tested. About 14 to 16 players, the full strength of the team, and the Secretary will be Mr. J. M. Divecha, the popular Secretary of the Parsi Gymkhana, than whom there could be no happier selection for the post, especially as he has already made a similar trip to England.

We are glad to state that in addition to the Rs. 33,325 previously announced, the following further sums have been subscribed towards the guarantee fund raised for sending an Indian Cricket Team to England in the year 1911:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	33,325
Sir D. J. Tata, Bart.	3,000
H. H. the Aga Khan	1,000
Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama	500
Mr. R. D. Tata,	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur	500
Mr. R. S. Pouwalla	500
Mr. H. E. Wilkinson	300
Mr. H. M. Mehta	300
Sir D. M. Petit, Bart.	250
H. H the Koovar Saheb of Patiala	200
Sir Sassoon J. David	150
Mr. Bamonji Dinsha Petit	150
Mr. K. S. Pouwalla	150
Captain J. G. Greig	100
English Counties guarantee promised through Mr. Lacey (£500)	3,500
Total Rs.	48,425

CONSUMPTION AND MALARIA.

A Press Note issued yesterday says:—"One [illegible] for the prevention of consumption [illegible] a knowledge of the [illegible] effective methods for [illegible] spread among school [illegible] in view three lessons [illegible] orders of Government [illegible] will be included in the [illegible] preparation of which [illegible] of anwnile the Director [illegible] asked to publish the [illegible] lectures in pamphlet [illegible]

...DS.

...ing, ... He ...as room ...out the Lords ...ure of it. The ...or adequate solu... ...til the Lords were ...impossible to enjoy the ... genuine Second Chamber ...nging to the modern condi... ...cratic state. The resolutions ...ed the broad basis, on which a Bill ...uld be built.

He deprecated the referendum. Moreover the ...ggestion of a joint session of the two Houses ...s full of difficulties. He considered the li...tation of the veto and of the duration of ...liaments, the most practical methods of ...uring that the] popular will should not be ...strated in the best interest of the Empire, ...d that the House of Commons should predo...inate.

The Second Chamber, Mr. Asquith con...nued, must be relatively small. It must be ...emocratic and not hereditary in its compo...tion. Its atmosphere must be constitutional ...d its attitude not partisan, but responsive ... the will of the nation. The Government ...cognised that adequate provision was neces...ry against tacking. A second resolution ...ovided a new remedy for a deadlock be...een the two Houses.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the course of the debate, in the House of ...ommons, Mr. Balfour ridiculed the grotesque ...ebald constitution, which neither ended nor ...ended the Lords. He condemned the mak...g of the Speaker, the author of legislation, ...d defended the correctness of the Lords' ...tion in consulting the people.

Mr. Redmond congratulated Mr. Asquith, ...d said the Nationalists would heartily sup...rt the resolutions especially as they did not ...ention Reform of the Lords. He exhorted ...r. Asquith, if the Lords rejected the resolu...ns to ask for a promise that the Royal Pre...gative would be used and if this was refused ... go immediately to the country.

Mr. Munro-Ferguson, speaking on behalf of ...any Liberals, said he would be unable to ...pport the second resolution, if the veto ...licy were no longer considered merely as a ...eans towards the reform of the Lords. He ...d the Government now had a unique ...portunity of reconstructing the Second ...amber. To pass the resolutions as they ...d, would mean throwing away an opportu... and taking a step, which would inevitably ... in Single Chamber Government or Tory ...tion.

...r. Barnes said he would vote for the ...tutions, failing anything more drastic. ...rsonally was not committed to the idea ... Single Chamber, but the Second Chamber ...consist of men of wisdom and experience, ...ed for the work of revision.

...debate was then adjourned.

LATER.

...erial hopes that Mr. Asquith's motion ... voted to-morrow have been frustrat... R. Finlay will submit to-morrow an ...pposition amendment. This is likely ...ng the debate to the 4th of April.

...mendment declares that the House con... strong efficient Second Chamber ne... and is willing to consider proposals for ...m of the Lords, but declines to proceed ... proposals destructive to the useful... ...y Second Chamber and removing the ...ard against great changes by any ... against the wishes of the majority ...he Amendment rules out that ... in favour of abolishing the ...rtainty that there will be very ... Committee and this will ... Government's desire to ...s in a week.

...prominence to the state... ...Asquith last night, that the ...n the two Houses can be solv... ...cise of the Prerogative to create ... has been rarely exercised or even ..., but which exists and is, absolutely ...al to the preservation of popular rights.

STRANGE MISHAP AT MANŒUVRES.

Four of the Wiltshires Drowned.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Telegrams from Pietermaritzburg state that ...ix hundred men of the Wiltshire Regiment, ...ccompanied by Lord Methuen, were engaged ...n manœuvres, and crossed a spruit in a storm. ...The spruit suddenly rose, and 150 men were ...olated on an island. Four privates were ...rowned, the darkness and the storm baffling ...ttempts at rescue.

WEST WICKLOW ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. O'Kelly, Nation...list, has been returned ...unopposed for West Wicklow.

BALL-ROOM FIRE TRAGEDY.

Great Loss of Life.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON MARCH 30.

Latest advices from Oskoeristo state that 320 bodies have been resovered. 110 persons were severely burnt and seventy of these are not expected to live. In some cases whole families perished, and in others only children remain.

NATIONALISTS IN EGYPT.

Protest against Mr. Rooseveit's Speech.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Egyptian Nationalists are angry at Mr. Roosevelt's speech which they consider unwarrantable interference. A mass meeting of students has passed a resolution of protest.

THE EMPEROR MENELIK.

Reported Dead.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A despatch received in Rome from Adis Abeba states that Emperor Menelik is dead.

NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

Passed by the Chamber.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The French Chamber has voted the Tariff Bill in the form adopted by the Senate.

GRECIAN AFFAIRS.

The Military League to be Dissolved.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

An Athens telegram states that the all powerful Military League has decided to dissolve in view of the Royal Proclamation summoning the National Assembly.

THE INDIAN DIVORCE ACT.

Indian Converts Seek to be Benefited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

A memorial has been addressed to the Viceroy by the South Indian Missionary Association in which they pray that the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act 1869 (4 of 1869) may be declared to appliable to marriages of Christian converts though solemnised in accordance with non-Christian rites before conversion, provided that the cause of divorce has arisen subsequent to conversion.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The following telegram has been received from the Senior Government Inspector to the Railway Board :—

"Station Master Bojeopura reports on 27th instant that the bridge at mile 12-23 between Bhojeopura and Deopanian Rohilkhand and Khumaon Railway had an entirely broken bay, when the following trucks, one wagon of fuel and one third class smashed, sixteen trucks and rear van saved. Driver Aziz and one khallasi seriously injured, one fireman died since; three other men are buried in the breach. The injured men were picked up, and sent to Bareilly city by No. 6 Down with medical and transhipment necessary and will probably last a week. I am proceeding to the scene of accident. The cause of accident is not stated."

THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Advisory Board Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has submitted a representation to the Railway Board for the constitution of an Advisory Board consisting of commercial representatives to assist the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A similar Board, exists for the East Indian Railway Company, but the management of these two lines differ so materially that an analogy is impossible. The East Indian Railway is controlled from London whereas the East Bengal State Railway is governed by the Railway Board in India. The Railway Board and the management of the Eastern Bengal Railway are in constant touch with the commercial opinion of Calcutta and Eastern Bengal and an Advisory Board would only prove superfluous and even embarrassing under certain circumstances. Although the matter is receiving careful consideration, yet the conclusion seems but too obvious.

QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN.

Khost Troubles Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

The Kabul Envoy has returned to Simla for the season, and is staying at Windermere. Everything is reported to be quiet in Afghanistan, and the unrest and lawlessness which broke out last year have disappeared. The Khost troubles have also been settled.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

H.E. the Governor is better in health but is still confined to bed. He will not attend the Convocation of the Madras University to-morrow.

WILD shrieks of "Save life" arose in the vicinity of the Tsat-taz-mui Police Station early the other day, and caused the sleeping policemen to turn out of bed with alacrity, says the "Hongkong Daily Press," of the 15th inst. Rushing in the direction of the cries, the police were astonished to see an aged woman seating the air to the accompaniment of her screams. Catching hold of her, they asked the cause of the disturbance, and when she had quietened down a little they learned the story. It appears that the woman is a widow, and for years she has neglected to tend the incense pots at the tomb of her husband in Canton. For this forgetfulness of her duty to her husband's memory, she told the police, she was assailed by the spirit of the departed and a horde of evil spirits. The policemen evidently thought she was *non compos mentis*, and took her before Inspector Collett. After a few questions the Inspector recommended her to return to Canton and to "chin-chin joss" until the spirits were pacified. The tormented woman said she thought this was the best course, and left the station to start on her pilgrimage after unsuccessful efforts to obtain a passage.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

EVERYBODY is agreed as to the value and necessity of mass education, and we are eagerly looking forward to the day, very distant yet, when it may become universal in India. But opinion is sharply divided on the question whether the time has arrived even for enunciating the abstract principle in favour of free and compulsory education in India. The Government are emphatically against it. They have not yet prevailed upon themselves to make primary education free. When the question of gratuitous instructions was referred, by desire of the Secretary of State, to the local governments, the preponderance of opinions was decidedly against it. It was better they argued, that all the funds available should be directed towards the improvement and extension of elementary education, than that their resources should be crippled by a remission of fees. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved in the Supreme Legislative Council that a beginning should be made to make elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country, and that a mixed Commission, composed of officials and non-officials, should be appointed to consider the subject and frame proposals. The honourable member employed his best persuasive manner to commend his proposition to his colleagues. He made a reasoned and temperate statement in support of it, showing a wide and clear grasp of the subject. He hoped to render his proposal acceptable to Government by providing that the operation of a legislative enactment in favour of compulsion should be gradual, extending over a period of twenty years, and he attempted to propitiate a majority of his countrymen by providing that compulsion should apply only to boys, and not girls. While the proportion of boys at school is hardly one to five, and that of girls is very much less, it appears to be much too premature to talk of compulsion. I do not think that even a total remission of fees, which are nominal in rural districts, would result forthwith in a considerable influx of children to the schools provided for them. Even Mr. Gokhale, although he favors compulsion, does not contemplate gratuitous instruction all round. He would limit it to the children of those whose monthly income is under Rs. 25.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Mr. Gokhale's arguments have incidentally established this fact, that our rulers are moving very slowly in regard to primary education, and that although the doles from the public funds to education have been on the increase of late years, they are still far below our requirements. In 1882 the number attending school was 1·2 of the population, and in 1906-07 it had risen to 1·9 only,—a meagre fraction of one in twenty-five years! Even slow-going Russia, where compulsion has not yet been introduced, has advanced, during the same period, from 1·2 to 4·5 per cent. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the population, it is clear that we have yet an immense ground to cover, before we may arrive at the stage at which the principle of compulsion may be enforced. A great deal is made of the experiment of free and compulsory education in Baroda. But it cannot be that compulsion is yet strictly enforced in the State; otherwise the total attendance should certainly be over 5 per cent. of the population. The result is, however, very creditable to the State. Although the principle may work satisfactorily in a limited area, it does not, therefore, follow that it would be equally applicable to the entire sub-continent under British sway. The conditions are not so similar as to justify an argument on the basis of analogy. I shall be quite content, if the indirect effect of Mr. Gokhale's agitation will induce the Government to quicken their pace, and make a very substantial additions, from year to year, to their contributions to primary education. It is necessary that the increases should be made steadily under a fixed principle to answer a well-defined policy of extension. The Government do not like to make a plan to present to their doles are relatively meagre and fortuitous, and consequently the educational advance is about as imperceptible as the hour hand of the clock.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Sir Harvey Adamson said that universal education would entail an enormous sum, and he pleaded that it was no light thing to impose additional burdens on a country so poor as India. If the scheme of compulsory education were introduced, the total charge, when it would be in full operation, is estimated at four crores. Mr. Gokhale does not shrink like the officials, from this heavy burden. At the worst, he is prepared to propose an additional duty of eight annas on salt. Laying aside the question of compulsion, there is no warrant for stinting primary education on the pretence of poverty. In twenty-five years the revenue has steadily increased, and so has the expenditure on the civil and military departments. Nay, the ratio of increase of expenditure is far in advance of the increase of revenue, and I am in perfect agreement with those of my countrymen who contend that assignments to education ought to have been made on a more liberal scale.

ADVANTAGES OF MASS EDUCATION.

In these days of sedition and political fanaticism, the proposition may not be taken as indispatable that a well-instructed man is a valuable asset of the Empire, and that the expenditure on education is, both morally and materially, a highly productive investment. The masses being steeped in ignorance and superstition, are incapable of progress and improvement. They will hold fast to social abuses; they will not realize the benefits of sanitation, and not being able to understand them, they will not give the requisite co-operation to the authorities, nay, will resent their action, in certain circumstances, as mischievous and opposed to religion. The boundless credulity of the people is responsible for many plague riots and cholera scares. Mass education will remove such difficulties in the way of Government, and will be an invaluable aid to progress. The husbandman, who has some enlightenment in him, will be better able to appreciate the efforts of Government in the direction of improved cultivation and will turn his knowledge to account in the cultivation of his own farm. With an extended outlook, the people will turn to new pursuits and new fields of occupation, and the increase of income, which will come with better knowledge and wider opportunities, will contribute so much to the prosperity of the country, and, consequently, to the well-being of the State. They will cease to be unthrifty and improvident to the amazing extent they are at present, and will save themselves from the position, to which they are often reduced, of helpless bond-slaves of the "Sowkar." The fear is entertained in some quarters that when the masses will have learned to read and write, the circle of readers who feed upon the garbage provided by low newspapers, will extend enormously, and the mischief-maker will have ready to his hand a formidable weapon of offence. The masses, wonderfully patient and enduring under the heaviest visitations of Providence, and imbued with a belief in the might and justice of the "Sircar," can not be easily shaken in their faith by the machinations of the enemy. The similar influence of the propaganda of treason is not likely to make much headway among them, and it will not be very possible to seduce them from their general good sense and inherited beliefs as subjects of the "Sircar." What little harm that may be done will be abundantly counter-balanced by the advantages which I have briefly enumerated.

RIGID UNIFORMITY.

The present system of primary education is too rigidly uniform, and is unsuited to the varying requirements of the people in different walks of life. It should be suited especially to the requirements of the population forming eighty per cent. of the total who desire their subsistence from land, as well as of small traders and artisans. It should be such as might turn out a better cultivator and farm labourer, and better carpenter, black-smith and potter. Manual training should form an important part of the curriculum. I do not, of course, mean that a regular professional training should be given, but that the instruction and discipline of the school should be directed towards making the pupils, when they commence life as farmers or artisans, more skilled and more receptive to the conditions of improvement. There are, indeed, separate primary standards for rural districts. The studies are somewhat lighter, but they are practically much the same as those prescribed for urban areas, excepting only that in this presidency the course includes "lessons on familiar objects, plants, animals and natural phenomena, especially those bearing on agricultural pursuits." This is a meagre provision, which cannot answer the purpose I have indicated. If actual hand-work and practical instruction were to form an important part of the curriculum in rural schools, I doubt if the teachers, who are drawn chiefly from a class whose hereditary instincts are literary, and who look askance at manual occupation, will readily adapt themselves to it. This is not, however, to be understood as an insuperable objection to the proposed improvement.

DION.

THE REFORMS.

All-India Movement in Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

An All-India movement has been set on foot to commemorate the inauguration of the recent reforms and the Proclamation. The scheme is a bold one and has met with influential support from the leading men of various shades of opinion in all the Provinces. It is proposed to lay out a big park at Allahabad to be named after the Viceroy, and to erect a pillar within the enclosure commemorative of the Proclamation. A general as well as an executive committee are being formed with the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, as Secretary. It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy was approached for formal permission and this has been accorded.

SEVERE STORM IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

A severe storm with heavy rains passed over Rangpur on Monday night; many houses and trees were blown down, including the Judge's bungalow and the court-house. A woman and several cattle were killed. Telegraphic communication was disturbed.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF EUROPEAN POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

By order of the Lieut-Governor, further inquiry into the Nimtolla fire scandal opened again yesterday. The bribe-givers having been granted indemnity came forward and deposed to having given money to European Sargeants and police officers to save their property. The enquiry is proceeding.

BENARES UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Petition to the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

A petition is now in circulation for presentation to His Majesty the King, for the grant of a charter for the establishment of a University of India at Benares. This is a great improvement upon Mrs. Besant's original scheme for a Hindu University. The proposed University will be open to all classes and creeds, and will supply the necessary elements, both in secular and religious education. The provisional board of trustees will consist of Mrs. Besant, as president, and among the members are Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji, Dr. Ashootosh Mukherjee, Mr. Hirlinder Nath Dutt, Sardar Partap Sing and several others including Mahomedans.

CALCUTTA ARMS ACT TRIAL.

The "Statesman" Called to Book.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Yesterday the Chief Presidency Magistrate committed Taranath Chowdhury to the Sessions under the Arms Act. Referring to the publication of a retraction of Taranath's statement by the "Statesman," the Magistrate observed that he extremely regretted to find that certain proceedings in the case which were heard in court when the court-room was cleared under sections 352 C. P. Code on a previous date, had been published in a local daily. His Honour further observed that he was pleased to find that the daily in question had explained that the proceedings referred to had been published under a misapprehension. His Worship also thought that reporting proceedings after the court had been cleared was tantamount to contempt of court.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Charge to the Jury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Justice Hartnell to-day began his charge to the jury in case against Birch, Gupta and Mukerji at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court which is expected to occupy the next three days. The Judge directed the jury to the effect that if Birch had misappropriated the sum her amount than the total amounts of Rs. 5,904 and Rs. 4,427-10-10 subject matters which formed both charges, he would be guilty of smaller amounts. In regard to the other two accused, conspiracy was alleged in that they aided Birch to commit frauds upon Government and if they found that proved, they ought to find both guilty. He asked the jury to treat as absolutely untrustworthy the evidence given by some ignorant coolies, both in his and the Magistrate's Court. With regard to Po Mya, the informer, his testimony should be taken with the greatest caution. Regarding Mukerji there was no evidence against him as to the second charge.

BHAVNAGAR MISHAPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 30.

A serious gharry accident as occurred here the other day. A carriage and pair were turning a corner when they collided violently with another carriage, resulting in the death of a horse, the smash-up of a carriage and serious injury to one coachman. The other also was hurt, and they both had to be removed to the hospital.

A series of fires occurred yesterday, when stacks of hay, three houses and a shop were destroyed, involving a loss of about Rs. 7,000.

No. 13 down passenger train missed connection with the mail trains, its engine having gone wrong. Hence passengers bound for Guzarat and Bombay had to stay until midnight at Dhola for the fast passenger train.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opening of Lecture Theatre and Hostels.

Prize-giving by Governor.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday, performed a series of interesting ceremonies at the Grant Medical College in the compound of the Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Hospital. The occasion was the annual prize-giving to the successful students of the Medical College and an opportunity was taken of His Excellency's presence to have declared open by the Governor some buildings which are erected in connection with the College and the Hospital.

His Excellency motored to the College, accompanied by Capt. Lucas, Medical Officer with the Governor, at 5-30 o'clock and was received by Col. Dimmock, Principal of the Grant Medical College, and the staff; Mr. E. M. Pease, Executive Engineer, Bombay; Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Cesonor; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police; and Captain the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor, commanding the Guard-of-Honour; a company of the B. V. R., which consisted of the Military Medical students of the College.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour, the Governor formally opened the Lecture Theatre, where the students had previously assembled. A number of ladies and gentlemen were also present in the theatre where the prize exhibition was held.

Amongst those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, Captain Lucas, Mr. E. M. Prose, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Powell, Mr. Donald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Surveyor, Dr. Mayer, Dr. Childe, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahad, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Dr. Prabhakar, the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor, Mr. V.N. Mandlik, and others, interested in the medical education.

Dr. Dimmock read the report of the College and requested His Excellency to give away the prizes.

The Governor distributed the prizes and the scholarships and addressed the assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, addressing the assembly, said :—

"Colonel Dimmock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Educational problems are engaging more and more attention in India and elsewhere, and among these problems none is more important than those relating to training for the great Medical Profession. As in the case of Education generally, the training of the medical student tends to fall into grooves and to ignore the need for constant changes to enable it to keep abreast of modern requirements. Medical science rapidly and inevitably advances, and medical training must be frequently modified if humanity is to benefit to the utmost by the increase of knowledge. The questions how long should be the course of instruction insisted upon as a qualification for practice, what preliminary general education should be prescribed before the special training begins, what subjects should be taught and when professional specialization should take place are therefore supremely important and they are necessarily difficult. More a five years' curriculum is sometimes regarded as an excessive tax on the time and resources of the student. Statistics recently published by the General Medical Council show that as regards 1,111 students in the United Kingdom the average period of training was three weeks under 7 years, that only 14 per cent. of students qualified in 5 years, that 35 per cent. qualified in 6 years, 18 per cent. in 7 years, and 13 per cent. in 8 years. Thus the number of students who took 5 years' training is nearly the same as those who passed at the end of 6 years. I commend these figures to the attention of Indian students, because they show how severe and exacting are the requirements of the Profession at the present time, and we may be certain that these requirements will increase.

GENERAL EDUCATION NECESSARY.

Now, apart from purely professional knowledge, it is evident that a Doctor should possess a good general education. He must above all things be human. He is not called upon only to experiment upon inanimate matter and natural forces, but to deal directly with human beings, and his success will often depend upon his reading of human nature. Similarly, as a preliminary study of some science is necessary to the understanding of subjects to be acquired later, it would be advantageous if such study could proceed in the course of regular medical training. Here the question of available time arises, and in the near future it is inevitable, either that the period of special training must be extended, or that the entrance examination will have to be made more comprehensive. Such a science as Physiology or Obsemitry amply suffices for the study at a life time and it will certainly be necessary to teach to the student of medicine only so much of those sciences as directly apply to medicine. There cannot be time for a general training in both. Whether specialization in the several branches of the Medical Profession may have to be carried upon during the course of training is another difficult question. It is certain that specialization must become more marked as science progresses, and that in large hospitals and great cities the specialist will be more and more in demand. But the great mass of mankind cannot profit by the direct services of the Specialist. The general practitioner is a universal necessity, and if he is to keep himself informed of all the latest methods of treating the cases with which he must deal, his life will be exceedingly strenuous.

THOROUGH MEDICAL TRAINING.

I have briefly indicated some of the great questions involved in Medical training, because I want all the students of this important College to understand that they are entering upon an arduous profession and unless they feel drawn towards it and are prepared to carry on their studies when the period of pupilage is over, they cannot expect success. On the other hand, I hope you all feel that there is no nobler profession, no more interesting profession and certainly none which provides such opportunities for alleviating the sufferings and promoting the happiness of mankind.

I cannot help noticing that in India the obtaining of a degree of any kind is regarded too often as a primary object which, if attained, should open the door to lucrative employment without the expenditure of too great exertion. And if such employment is not forthcoming there is a tendency to throw the blame on Government. Let me beg you to believe that a degree is only a guarantee of a certain minimum of attainment, and that the real work of life begins afterwards. In India, as in all other countries, the graduate must show what he has in him and must win success not by passing examinations only but by actual work done.

The competition in the Medical Profession is keen in Bombay, and not as in other countries between qualified practitioners, but between the qualified and the unqualified. There is, therefore, all the more reason for you to be able to demonstrate the infinite superiority of skilled to unskilled medical treatment. Some little time ago I took steps to sound the Medical Profession as to their view on Registration, and I believe there is general unanimity which I hope will enable action to be taken in this direction before long.

THE MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of presenting the prizes at this important institution and I then first threw out the idea of a Medical Congress in Bombay. Thanks, entirely to the able and willing help which was forthcoming from many public spirited men the Congress was a complete success, and I believe that the effects have been widely beneficial. Frankly I must say that I was disappointed in the contributions to the work of that Congress from the Indian members of the Medical Profession.

With some notable exceptions there was not the evidence of vitality and of originality for which I hoped. I trust that among the students now under training, there will arise men who will hold their own in every branch of the profession and will evince independence and originality in the advancement of medical science. Two years ago also, I alluded to the need of a Department of Tropical Disease Research for which Bombay is well suited. Fevel is doing much excellent work; but more is needed and I am hopeful that when the Physiological school is finished, it may be possible to utilize the Parit Laboratory for this purpose.

In these two years there has been much progress and Government have not been unmindful of the needs of Grant College; but I am well aware that your wants are not yet all fulfilled and that a progressive institution must be always developing fresh wants. Government have provided a hostel for 250 students and I hope that before long it may be possible to provide the accommodation much needed for the Military students. I understand that an increase to the staff is desired and while Government must, in the present state of our finances, jealously scrutinize all proposals for permanent recurrent expenditure, we are anxious that the teaching power of the College should be fully adequate and we shall carefully consider your requirements.

(Concluded on page 6.)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE PROVINCES.

REPLY BY THE HON. SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Legislative Council reassembled to-day at eleven, the Viceroy presiding.

Mr. Madge on behalf of the European and Anglo-Indian Association congratulated Government on the cautious attitude they had adopted towards the separation of the judiciary and the executive. It was only slowly and with years of experience that Civilians become qualified for posts as Judges. And he thought that hardly any words used could be found for the fifteen lakhs of rupees which it was proposed to spend in Bengal on the separation scheme. The possession of double powers was essential to enable Magistrates to be the "Ma Bap" of a District and he trusted that if the scheme of separation was to be carried out the progress to be made with it would be cautious. Mr. Madge then turned to the question of expenditure. Here he pointed out that the first need of a great agricultural country was transport whether by railways or water. There were potential granaries still unopened for which railways are needed and the more speedily railway construction was pushed on with the better. He desired also to see the inland waterways encouraged. Mr. Madge also touched on the question of education as affecting the Domiciled Community, and here he pointed out the need for private enterprise in endowing teaching institutions. A more robust attitude was wanted and he thought the portion of the Education Commission's recommendations which related to this matter should be developed. Mr. Madge also referred to the recruiting in India for the European Army which subject he thought was worthy of further attention.

Mr. Huq touched a number of points which had come up in the debate. He desired in commencing to protest against the manner in which the rules of business had been done violence to yesterday. He hoped in future greater deference would be paid to the chair.

Mr. Dadabhoy here objected that this matter had been dealt with yesterday by the President and that Mr. Huq was out of order.

Lord Minto said that the hon'ble member was in order.

Mr. Huq then went on to refer to the partition of which he declared that only one side had so far been heard. Before the partition, the Mahomedan population had been mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. The partition had changed all this. His own province of Behar might now have a chance of being heard for similar relief from the burden of centralisation.

The Hon'ble Pertab Singh who followed Mr. Huq after reviewing the points made by the previous members confined his remarks to the Punjab. Reference had been made to the large number of police. Well, they give a home to the Government of India for seven months in the year and consequently they required more police. He went on to say there was something wrong with their judicial system, and the prolongation of proceedings in criminal cases had become a public scandal. Referring to the separation of judicial and executive functions he said the Punjab was the last province in which the transfer of power from the executive to the judicial should be allowed. Extra Assistant Commissioners employed in executive work were at a great disadvantage as compared with these in the judicial side and he appealed to the Home Member to strengthen the position of the Provincial Civil Service on the executive side. The Hon. Mr. Malik Hayat Khan.

The Hon. Nawab Saiyad Mahomed, in a brief speech, dwelt on the necessity of retrenchment and greater economy in administration. He deplored reference by Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose to the question of Partition of Bengal. In conclusion he thanked the Viceroy for the benefits he had conferred on the people.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Millar, who followed, said, he thought that most remarks had been more closely connected with matters relating to the budget than in previous years. He then dealt with the cost of administration which, he feared, would go on increasing. He then discussed on the real meaning of the word efficiency which had been so freely used in the discussion. He thoroughly agreed with the principle of economy. Referring to the question of cost of settlements which have been criticised he thought Government should not give up the system without very careful thought. Regarding cattle census the question he thought Government would be prohibitive and next proceeded to deal with irrigation questions specially referring to the big projects in the Central Provinces which it was hoped to speedily start. He had listened with interest to the hardships of local Governments and when in charge of a province had held strong feelings himself and also proceeded to reply to various criticisms. Referring to Mr. Fenton's remarks regarding the Punjab he said, it had, however, struck him more forcible than any others. Alluding to the famine prospects he said they were now so good that no provision had been made in the budget to meet famines in the coming year.

Sir Harvey Adamson followed Mr. Milner. He began by pointing out that the incident in connection with Mr. Basu, yesterday, had been exaggerated. Mr. Basu had at once obeyed the chair. Regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions money was not now available for it. The Government of India did not share the fears of Mr. Madge regarding it, but in view of the outbreak of political crime in the two Bengals experiments were not immediately desirable. He regretted that it was necessary to postpone the scheme, but he thought the reasons for this course had been fully made out.

SIR GUY WILLSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Guy Fleetwood, in replying to the criticisms, said: "I thank the Honourable Mr. Dadabhoy for his kindly reference to me, but I must say quite candidly that it was with profound regret that I heard him discredit in advance the result of the inquiry which we have entrusted to one of his own countrymen. The difficulties which Mr Datta will have to grapple with are sufficiently great and it is neither just nor generous to decay the outcome of his labours. I at any rate believe that our choice will be amply justified and that Mr. Datta's research will be of great value. I cannot pass unnoticed Mr. Chitnavis' advocacy of economy. I welcome it and thank him for it, but I may say in reply to his hope that I may devise a means for keeping down expenditure that the reduction of expenditure ready with the Government of India as a whole and must be supported by the enlightened opinion both English and Indian in the country, if it is to be effected.

The Hon'ble Member then proceeded to reply in a highly amusing manner to the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Quin, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Andrews on behalf of their respective provinces. He referred to them as shorn lambs and said the only friendly bleat had come from Madras. The Finance Minister continued: "One of the most useful purposes which this discussion had served for many years is the opportunity it affords to provincial representatives (both official and non-official) of putting the financial needs and difficulties of their provinces before us in a friendly and informal manner. This feature of the discussion has been well maintained to-day and I have listened with much interest to the speeches of Hon'ble Members on the affairs of their respective provinces. I recognise much force in what they have told us and I am sure we respect the patriotic zeal with which they have pressed their point. I can assure them that their views will be most carefully considered. The remarks which I made on

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

when presenting the financial statement may have been somewhat misunderstood. Nothing was further from my intention than to allot blame or to classify the provinces in any sort of financial order of merit. I have learned something of the difficulties of the provinces. They have less elasticity in their finances than the Imperial Government for the simple reason that they have no independent powers of taxations. They have become committed to expenditure which they find it difficult to curtail in a hurry. They have their times of calamity and forced retrenchment and they are apt to think that the Central Government sometimes drives hard bargains with them. I recognise all this generally, and make allowances for these difficulties as I am sure that the local Governments make allowances for ours. For, I confess I, know of no more delicate task than that of weighing the claims of all the different provinces of this vast country with their varied mistery and their varied needs.

This task in itself is heavy enough. But when we have to go a step further and balance the result with the claims of our Imperial services then I say the allocation of funds between the and Central the local Governments requires all the good temper and all the tolerent give and take of which we are collectively capable. My remarks on Provincial finance last month were directed at another aspect of the case. We are losing our Opium revenue and heavy demands for new expenditure on education, sanitation, etc. are being daily pressed upon us. In my judgment therefore we have reached a point at which we ought to stop and consider whether India can afford all that she has hitherto been aiming at. We may as I have already suggested be compelled to slack on the pace of our administration or to seek for cheaper methods or even to give up some sections of our Governmental activities. I have no wish to prejudge the decision, but I would like local Governments to see what is impending as clearly as I do myself and to give them a friendly warning that they will have to bring their expenditure more directly into line with their income. I look on the position in this way. The local Governments are our partners in the administration of the country and I want to invite them as partners to co-operate with us in taking a clear view of the needs of the country of what is requisite for its well being and how we are going to find the ways and means after what he has seen and heard in this Council during the last two months and after the insight he has gained into our general financial position I do not think that any provincial representative can probably go back to his local Government and encourage them with hopes of large imperial grants for general purposes. I trust that on the contrary he will explain how strongly the need for economy is felt in this Council and how important it is for local Governments to make common cause with the Imperial Government in securing it. It is with this view that I have laid emphasis on the danger of overstraining the provincial settlements which are on the whole, I believe, adequate if worked with care and foresight. I do not pretend that the settlements are in all respects perfect. In particular, I am impressed with the inconveniences of disproportionally large fixed assignments if there exist any. But I would remind the Council that this point and a number of kindred points were commended to our attention by the Royal Commission on Decentralization and it would be premature to express any opinion on those points until they are fully examined by us in consultation with local Governments. Greater elasticity in the management of their finance will receive my most friendly consideration, but any general recasting of the existing settlements with a view solely to increasing the spending power of the provinces is in my judgment out of the question and I can only end this subject as I began it by a strong appeal to local Governments to co-operate with us on broad minded and steadfast lines in the pursuit of that economy without which there can be no real efficiency.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Since I introduced the Budget on the 25th February we have had a number of resolutions forcibly and eloquently supported in Council. The predominant feature throughout the discussions has been a demand for largely increased expenditure. We have also had a series of speeches which in book form might be suitably entitled, "What I shall do when I am Finance Member!" From that standpoint it has no doubt presented itself to the mind of the speakers that money is not available, money would have to be provided. Accordingly they have advised a number of suggestions for very heavily adding to the burden of taxation. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has gone one better. He even advocates impairing our credit by seizing all endowments to reduce our debt. I think that must have been for Calcutta consumption. Now in regard to the airy proposals of increased taxation I should like to say one word. I want to be absolutely frank with the Hon'ble members whom I am glad indeed to claim as personal friends but whom I recognise also as fair and indulgent critics. I will tell them directly what would happen if I yielded to their entreaties to put the

HEAVY ADDITIONAL TAXATION

which they advocate on their fellow-countrymen. I do not know much about there, the benefit of improved Sanitary

[illegible] I do [illegible]
[illegible] end of India
[illegible] years would [illegible]
[illegible] tional taxation [illegible]
avoided and that the people may thank
extravagant and independent Government
the burden under which they are growing.
I shall not presume to find fault with my
[illegible] friends are so doing, in politics you
must play the same and that could be per-
fectly legitimate game to play, but they
must not mind if I respectfully decline to
[illegible] a hand in it. Rather, towards economics
would I turn my thoughts. It is possible that
you may in this country be striving
too vigorously to attain a policy of
perfection. A policy of perfection is an
excellent thing if you can afford it as is the
case in regard to most other things you must
cut your coat according to your cloth and it
is no good attempting to attain perfection if
you have not the necessary funds wherewith to
do it. Whilst we should keep a high ideal well
before us we must I am afraid be satisfied to
go slower in that direction, for I am sure that
it is absolutely essential to introduce greater
sobriety in our public expenditure. If we are
to avoid deficits and consequent enhanced
taxation several members have preached eco-
nomy. There is one subject on which all my
non-official colleagues unite. Some of them think
I have under estimated the revenue. Most
of them would like to see more money provided
for public health and education or whate-
ver else may especially support all of them agree
that we spend too much on other purposes.
[illegible] to the latter I wish to say
[illegible] that I personally am not in dis-
[illegible] with them. This does not of
[illegible] that I accept everything that has
[illegible] the subject. I demur particularly
[illegible] arisons which take us back to
[illegible] closing the mints. I do not sug-
[illegible] e avant like a magicians wand al-
[illegible] hole tenor of our finances but it is
[illegible] with stability of exchange and prob-
[illegible] mall part as a result of this it
[illegible] riod of remarkable prosperity in
[illegible] f this country. Commerce impro-
[illegible] aspiration awoke a higher stand-
[illegible] fort and the country came to the
[illegible] as a necessary consequence both
[illegible] and expenditure were correspondingly
[illegible] with the progress of the country,
[illegible] ant demands upon Government
[illegible] ther countries
[illegible] have nothing fresh to say about
[illegible] our [illegible] expenditure except to express
[illegible] the hope that the large share of the earnings
[illegible] which are being put back into the railway
[illegible] in the form of betterments will yield adequate
return.

As regards the cost of the civil Administration proper I think that it requires very careful watching and that we must very seriously examine whether we are not committed to a standard of expenditure which may ultimately be beyond our means. Apart from opium which seems to have reached a stage which [illegible] to leave, we cannot expect our revenues to advance with the same rapidity as they did up to 1907. That alone would be a sufficient reason for studying the pace of the increase in our charges. But over and above this we have the risk of our opium revenue in much uncertainty and on the other hand if we are going to do anything at all for education and industrial progress we have heavy liabilities impending. However much therefore or how-ever little we do for these new requirements on [illegible] of expenditure seems clearly indicated. How this is to be affected is not a point on which I care to dogmatise to-day. We have been offered many [illegible] options. We are told that the [illegible] of indigenous agency would rend in economy. We are told that Government [illegible] hand over a good deal of its work to [illegible] and non-official efforts; we are told that in some respects we have duplication [illegible] and machinery which is unnecessarily [illegible] for a simple country. I will say that [illegible] points there is a good deal on which [illegible] of the friends and myself will find [illegible] substantial agreement. But hasty [illegible] economy, and the par-[illegible] directions in which we are asked to re-[illegible] require much thought. That thought [illegible] not to be spared and I am prepared to do [illegible] to press forward the consider-[illegible] important subject. With that [illegible] would ask my Hon'ble friends to [illegible] for to-day from a more detailed [illegible] of the various suggestions which [illegible] put forward."

Mr. Wilsen next said regarding

THE NEW TAXES.

[illegible] not be justified in taking [illegible] Council's time with further [illegible] the very full examination [illegible] the whole question was subjected [illegible] of the taxation bills. I merely [illegible] that the opinion is repeated by my [illegible] friend opposite that we could have [illegible] without any new taxation [illegible] as reasonably confident of this [illegible] we could not have worked up to an [illegible] working balance on our old basis of [illegible] without taxing a very much higher [illegible] for opium than we did. I understand [illegible] valuable friend would have been willing to [illegible] done and I agree with him that in few [illegible] investments in the Opium market it [illegible] involved no great risk to assume [illegible] price considerably in excess of our [illegible], but should we be justified in [illegible] our financial arrangements so largely [illegible] of a feverish speculation [illegible] extra revenue is forced upon us [illegible] imprudence to set it apart in [illegible] from our ordinary resources and not [illegible] to live upon what may virtually be [illegible] capital? There is surely only one [illegible] to this question. Only one word more [illegible] ation. I see that in spite of all that was [illegible] to the contrary there is still a good [illegible] being in certain quarters as to [illegible] raising

[illegible]TIES ON SILVER.

[illegible] that the Hon'ble Sir Sas-[illegible]nt because I have secured [illegible] admirably conducted [illegible]er which I may, with your [illegible]sion, lend for the benefit of [illegible]er. The price of silver on [illegible] was 2 shillings an ounce the [illegible]ood when the import tax [illegible]very has thus taken place in [illegible]incidentally. I am glad to [illegible] of silver after a slight [illegible] a temporary fall I know [illegible]ood on the day before our [illegible]s were published and I [illegible]at this may be taken [illegible]. That the fears of our [illegible]s from Bombay as to [illegible]ry will not be realized. But [illegible]. What I started to say [illegible]ll being assailed by gloomy [illegible] duty is an insidious move [illegible]cy, I wish categorically to [illegible]ion. If I had meant the [illegible]rency matter I am not at [illegible]ld have fixed it at 2 annas [illegible]net at all sure that we [illegible] the proceeds as ordinary

revenue. We anticipated some such criticisms and for that reason we intentionally avoided all refinements such as sliding scale which would give colour to the idea that we were manipulating silver for currency ends. We do not seem to have wholly succeeded in averting suspicion and I can only repeat that the tax is meant to strengthen our revenue and for revenue purposes only. One word as to the

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

"I am well aware that there exists in the financial and commercial communities in this country a strong feeling that the gold standard reserve should be what the term implies a reserve in gold. I sympathise with that feeling, but we must all, I think, recognise that there is much to be said against locking up a large sum of non-interest-producing gold and in all such matters it is useless to ignore the fact that opinion in England has to be considered. Personally it is my earnest desire as it is my intention to approach Indian finance from an Indian standpoint, but I should like to add that I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than any attempt to separate the common interests of England and India or any failure to recognise how dependent India is on the markets at Home. All must, I think, appreciate the improvements which Lord Morley has effected in the position of the Gold Standard Reserve during the last year. I think I have now touched upon most of the points which has arisen during the Budget debates and it only remains for me to express my genuine appreciation of the patience and consideration which has been shown me throughout the session."

Finally Sir Fleetwood Wilson paid the highest tribute to Mr. Meston, Financial Secretary to the Financial Department and also alluded to ability of the assistance given him by Sir William Meyer. Without his assistance he felt he must have broken down and he also alluded ingeneous terms to the indulgences shewn him by the Council. (Applause.)

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with our new system of procedure the discussion of the Budget has been so full and detailed that I propose to confine myself to a few very general remarks on the financial position. In his opening speech the Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson explained to us the financial story of the past years, his view of future demands upon our revenue and the means by which we propose to meet them. I congratulate my honourable friend on the lucidity of his explanation; since then the financial statement has passed through and has to-day been before you as the Budget for the coming year. My hon'ble friend invited us to look back into the past to the time of the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, 50 years ago to the days of small revenue and equivalent expenditure, but entailing speeches of portentous length. He told us of the complicated methods of successive Finance Members, anxiods to explain to inanimate Councils, their administration of the vastly growing trade and ever-increasing income of India till he brought us down to the present day with our revenus of over 75 millions, our enlarged Councils and their greatly increased opportunities for criticism and discussion, and now that we are at the conclusion of this debate, my thoughts naturally turn to the

STORY OF OUR FINANCES.

Since I assumed the Viceroyalty in November 1905, it is four years almost to a day since I addressed the first Budget meeting of my Council and of the advisers who then sat beside me on my Executive Council. It is curious to note that none now remain to me; some after long years of useful work have retired from service. One distinguished amongst his compeers has gone to his last resting place and two are ably directing the administration of a great province. In financial as in other matters India has passed through a time of strain and anxiety during those four years, but she has, I hope, notwithstanding many ups and downs emerged successfully from her trial. When I took over the government, the country was on the crest of a wave of remarkable prosperity. Notwithstanding short rains and the cruel ravages of plague we had had in 1905-06 a surplus of over 2 millions and at my first Budget meeting in March 1906 we were able to announce a large number of special grants for education, agricultural research, and police reform as well as to remit a variety of petty cases on the land at the cost 82 lakhs of rupees. Yet even these large concessions failed to check the onward march of our revenue and in the following year, 1906-07 we obtained surplus of 1·2 millions and found ourselves in a position to put the Crown on a long series of remission of taxation by reducing the duty on salt to the nominal figure of one rupee a maund. This, however, brought us to the end of our cycles of good years and in the autumn of 1907 the outlook became suddenly overcast. The rains failed over the greater part of Northern India and we had to prepare to avert the misery of a widespread famine, whilst almost simultaneously we found ourselves called upon to face one of those financial upheavals which periodically convulse the great markets of the world. The combination of misfortunes bore heavily upon our resources, our revenue fell off, our trade was dislocated and a severe drain was imposed on our reserve. In 1907-08 our surplus dropped to little over £2,50,000. In the following year the reaction was at its height and we had to declare a heavy deficit. Thus passed two years of anxiety of constant watchfulness and of many enforced economies, but throughout our time of trial we may justly recall with pleasure that our financial machinery worked efficiently and the credit of India remained unimpaired.

With the year which is now closing begins the third phase of Indian finance during my term of office. We are entering on a time of recovery. The Hon. Finance Member has told us that the new financial year promises to open under

FAVOURABLE AUSPICES,

with good harvests, active markets and expanding trade. He anticipates prosperity in the private and public finances of the country and, given a good monsoon looks forward to a general improvement in our revenues. My Hon. Friend is proverbially lucky in his gamble in rain. I hope his prognostications may prove true, but there are difficulties ahead of us. Our opium revenue is menaced. We are committed in some respects and local Governments along with us to expenditures on a scale which it may not be prudent to maintain and which it may be necessary to revise. We are face to face with new aspirations entailing a heavy outlay on social and industrial progress, the vital necessity for which no one recognises more sincerely than I do, but which cannot be directly or speedily remunerative and though we may heartily rejoice over a progress which must entail increased expenditure in many directions we cannot disregard the consideration of the sources from which these expenditure is to be met. It is a great problem and in it there is much food for thought. And there may lark many other problems which we cannot now foresee and whilst, sympathising, as I do, with many of the ambitions of advancing prosperity, I cannot but feel that the conditions of the present time call for caution for the husbanding of our resources and the strengthening of our credit to enable us to meet the duties that lie before us and notwithstanding the increased taxation to which we have been driven by stress of weather, the skies are beginning to clear now and to my mind it is no paradox to say that our position is in reality stronger than it was four years ago. At the flood tide of our prosperity I am not unaware of the criticisms which in the light of more recent events have been passed upon our financial policy and upon the large remissions of taxation which we were able to give before 1908. But I do not concur in those criticisms, We have lightened the burdens of the poor, we have raised the general welfare of the people and we have returned to the tax-payer money that would otherwise have gone towards enhancing our scale of recurring expenditure and consequently increasing our present difficulties It is not only the incidence of our taxation, however, that we have improved, we have taken steps to discount the probable loss of our opium revenue, we have proved the necessity for our less ambitious programme of capital expenditure, we have tested the strength of our gold reserves and have, I hope, to dispose of certain weaknesses in our currency system. It is on all these grounds that I consider we may take stock of our financial position with some pride and may look forward to the future with confidence.

THE OPIUM HABIT AND CHINA.

I will only say one word more in reference to the conduct of our finances. Three years ago at the Budget debate I referred to the arrangements which had made with China for assisting in the gigantic task of putting down the opium habits in her vast territories. I deprecated the doubts that were thrown on the good faith of the Chinese Government and I refused to accept the assumption that the revenues of India were being sacrificed to the views of a few faddists. The three years we agreed to co-operate with China as a test of her sincerity have not yet expired and it would be premature to discuss the results of the experiment. Nevertheless I think I may justly invite the attention to the verdict of the International Commission which sat at Shanghai last year and on which India was so ably represented by the Hon. Mr. Brunyate, the Commission recorded its recognition of the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to radicate the production and consumption of opium throughout the Empire and the real though unequal progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude. We may welcome the integrity of China's aims and though our co-operation with her has involved genuine sacrifices both in British India and in the States of some of my friends, the Ruling Chiefs of Central India, we can distinctly claim that those sacrifices have been made in the interests of humanity alone. There is evidence that China appreciates our help, whether she succeeds in her share or her compact with us, careful local enquiry alone can show, but if she attains the success which her efforts deserve, India may well be proud of the assistance she has rendered to her great neighbour.

MEMORABLE SESSION OF NEW COUNCIL.

I shall not attempt, gentlemen, to trace out the financial position any further. The many points which have been raised by resolutions and questions have been dealt with by the members in charge of the various Departments, but as this is the last Budget debate at which I shall be present, I venture to say a few words on the first session of the new Council which closes to-day. It has been a memorable session. The Council assembled at a moment of great anxiety and was immediately called to support the Government of India in legislation which the condition of the country had unfortunately rendered inevitable. That support was not only unhesitatingly forthcoming but the reasons for it were discussed with a good sense and appreciation of circumstances which fully confirmed views I have always advocated. That increased representations of the real interests of India would not weaken but would greatly strengthen the hands of the Government and throughout our debates there has been ample evidence of a deep interest in public affairs and a desire to contribute to the better administration of the country. The Government has benefited by criticism and suggestions and the dignity of programme so necessary to an assembly such as this has been well recognised by its members I am aware that there have been exceptions to the observance of that dignity and I am glad the Hon. Member Haque drew attention to them; that he is doing so is evidence of the jealousy with which Hon. Members are prepared to safeguard a strict conformity with the rules of business. But I feel that I may very justly say that the exception to which he specially referred was due merely to a want of acquaintance with those rules and certainly to unintentional discourtesy towards this assembly. Our machinery is, I admit, not as yet perfect and will require some alterations especially in respect to a rearrangement of the work of the session. I fully recognise the inconvenience and waste of time that must have been caused to members, both official and non-official, being required to attend meetings of Council on dates scattered over many works. I foresee no great difficulty in an arrangement of work. Bills might be introduced at an early meeting in the Autumn which would not necessitate the attendance of except those specially interested in them at a second meeting in the middle of December and they might be referred to a Select Committees. A short sessions might be held at the end of January or beginning of February to pass them and budget session would be in March. I am only foreshadowing possibilities with which my successor will have to deal but putting aside the question of administrative machinery and the great political considerations involved in the creation of this larged Council. I claim for it one happy result. It has brought people together, official and non-official members have met each other, the official wall which of necessity to some extent had separated them has been broken down they have talked over many things together. Non-official members from a distance have not only in our debates, but in private conservation had opportunities of explaining their grievances. Much healthy fresh air has entered this old Council Chamber and speaking on behalf of my Colleague as well as myself it has been very welcome to us.

And now Gentlemen, as this is the last time that I shall preside over a full Council I would ask you to bear in mind that for some time to come there must be much that is experimental in recent reforms. It rests upon you to consolidate the work which has been done to prove yourselves worthy of the interest which you represent to safeguard, moderation and good sense of the Council of which you are members. It is to you that the Executive Government will look for the expressions of unofficial opinion; it is on your loyal support that they should be able to rely. I am grateful for the appreciative words in which Hon. Members have alluded to my service. I hope that the labours of my colleagues and myself will bear good fruit. I know this Council to be very capable of safeguarding the great responsibilities entrusted to it and I shall leave this country in the firm belief that it is destined to play a distinguished part in the future history of India."

The Council adjourned sine die.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 5.)

A WORD TO THE STUDENTS.

And now I wish to congratulate the prize-winners of the year. Prizes are useful only if they operate as incentives to fresh and greater exertions, as I am sure they will in this case. The great prizes in life can be won only by those who continue to work and to study long after their College period has ended. As I have told you, you have selected an arduous profession in which the careless and the idle can take no place. It is a profession which above all others requires energy, concentration, and strength of purpose. It needs also true sympathy with suffering in every form. All of you may do great good to your country and to your fellow-citizens if you devote yourselves whole-heartedly to one of the finest and noblest of careers. If you permit yourselves to be drawn aside into politics which can be useful only if they are made the subject of close and earnest study, you will fail absolutely in attaining success as alleviators of the preventible suffering of the people of India. It is this success and the happiness it will assuredly bring that I cordially wish to all the students of Grant College.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman a heatry vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency the Governor.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Governor was then conducted to the newly erected building for the Coroner's Court, and Pathological and Police Surgeon's laboratories, in connection with the public Morgue and Hospital Mortician, the cost of this building being Rs. 83,492, the Lecture Theatre costing Rs. 1,09,945.

His Excellency followed by the assembly then visited the three refrigerating rooms, the room containing refrigerating apparatus attached to the Mortuary and Morgue Rooms. This cost Rs. 28,569.

THE STUDENTS' HOSTELS.

Sir George Clarke was next conducted to a shamiana erected in front of the Students' Hostels, where the students presented an address to the Governor. The hostels, with out-houses, cost Rs. 2,40,752.

In the address the students stated:

The need of a students' hostel has been long and keenly felt, as all students of the Presidency who wish to enter the medical profession have to study in Bombay, this being the only College of its kind in the whole Presidency. Many years ago Lt.-Col. W. K. Hatch, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., our former Principal, started the idea of building a students' hostel. With this object a Committee was formed of former students of this College, consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Drs. Ismael Jan Muhamad, Rajaboy Patel, Viegas and Fernandes, to assist him in this scheme. This effort was continued by our present worthy Principal, Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., assisted by the same Committee and also to a great extent, by Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., I.M.S. Eventually the project was taken up by Government, and we now have an hostel which will prove an immense boon to the students, and for which our heartfelt thanks are due. Encouraged by your Excellency's interest in our College we decided to solicit your further practical interest in a matter concerning our recreation. Hitherto we have been able to utilize a small piece of ground in this compound for the purpose and a small pavilion was erected on it out of our Gymkhana funds at a cost of over rupees five thousand.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Replying to the address the Governor said:—

Mr. Da Gama, and students of the Grant Medical College, I thank you very much for the cordial welcome you have given me here to-day. I am very glad to come among you at a time when a most important addition is to be made to the College, and, I think, also to the comfort and well-being of the students. I warmly congratulate Colonel Dimmock and Colonel Myers, and the committee of students that at last, as I have said before, after some due delay, the project which you had so much at heart has been accomplished, and I do hope it will add enormously to the comforts of your life and will make your work easier and more convenient. It seems to me most important for the College students, and specially senior students, that you should live as close as possible to the Hospital where practical work of your training life is done. I agree with you most cordially as regards your demands for adequate facilities for recreation. In your profession good health is of first importance not only because if you do not look well you are not likely to attract any considerable number of patients, but also because if you are not well you are not likely to have that sound judgment and that perfect control of nerves your profession requires. But there is something more than health that is to be got out of recreation. All games—all highly organised games—if played in a sportsmanlike and manly way, certainly contribute to moral training. They provide some check or control over one's temper. They also provide a pleasant and valuable form of discipline and bends that they teach initiative resources and quickness of judgment which are especially necessary to the great profession to which you are going to belong. I am very sorry to hear that your pavilion is to go. I assure you we considered the question from every point of view and came to the conclusion that we cannot arrange the new building in such a way as not to cause the disappearance of your pavilion. I am afraid you have perhaps forgotten that when it was originally put up it was stipulated that if at any time the ground is required that pavilion is to come down. But now I understand you have in your new hostel two very fine large common rooms, 52 by 28 feet, and also a terrace-roof, 64 by 26, and I hope these rooms and the terrace-roof will be available for the purpose of recreation and will to some extent compensate you for the loss of the pavilion which you seem to have regarded with such great affection. Now, as regards the outside recreation ground which is, I believe, of greater importance, I hope I am right in saying that no ground will be taken from you. You will have all the outside ground for recreation that you originally had. I know it is not sufficient to enable you to play cricket matches, but it will enable you to have four tennis courts and cricket nets where you may practise cricket as much as you like. In case it is not sufficient, I think it is possible to give you a considerable plot of ground near the Nurses' Home until such time when that site is wanted for some other purpose. I think you can have that as outside ground for athletic purposes, and I hope in that case you will not be so very badly off. I am thankful to you for your kind address of welcome and I assure you I shall take the warmest interest in everything that concerns the Grant Medical College. I wish you all every possible success and every possible well-earned happiness in life. (Applause).

BOMBAY TRAMWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the monsoon is approaching, permit me to draw the early attention of the Municipal Corporation to the petition, addressed to the President, by the Rev. Father H. Pereira, Vicar of the Rosary Church, Mazagon, and certain residents of Matharpacady, praying that the Tramways Company might be requested to have a direct service between Mazagon and Grant Road or to run alternate cars between the termini in question. The tram route between Grant Road and Mazagon runs through thickly-populated localities and districts, connects an important station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway lines, and leads to a popular educational establishment, the Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road, and a well-known institution, the Wilson College. In the monsoon, the present arrangement, will prove all the more inconvenient, and I hope that these few lines will induce the powers-that-be, to lose no time in complying with the request made by Rev. Father Pereira and others.—Yours, &c.

A SUFFERER.

THE MISSING COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a contemporary I read a few months ago that Halley's Comet would be a brilliant object in the skies in March and April. I duly polished up [illegible]ful glass five feet long, [illegible] and charts in "Pearson's [illegible]merican" and other papers, [illegible] could be seen, and I [illegible] for it every night since, [illegible]any of your readers, who [illegible] put me on the track?—

I. SPYGHER.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that the Health Officer had applied to him for sanction to the purchase of 2 more steam or petrol wagons from Messrs. Leyland Motor Co., Ld., for the removal of refuse at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,460, including freight and charges. The working of the present 3 steam wagons had greatly facilitated the removal of refuse and enabled the Health Department to carry on the conservancy work with a reduced number of bullocks and drivers. With the additional wagons now applied for the Health Officer hoped to make a further reduction in the number of drivers as also in the number of bullocks for the purchase of which provision had been made in the Budget for 1910-11. He, therefore, approved of the Health Officer's proposal and requested the approval of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the purchase being made and to its cost being met from Surplus Cash Balance. It was anticipated that in the Feed grant of the Health Department there would be a saving of about Rs. 28,000 owing to the decreased number of bullocks proposed to be maintained during the year and that the grant for the purchase of bullocks would not be utilized to the extent of Rs. 17,140. It would thus be seen that these savings would more than counterbalance the cost of the motors, their upkeep, &c., and that practically no extra expenditure was involved.

It was resolved to sanction the grant asked for.

The Secretary, School Committee, in a letter stated that the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 1343, dated 14th June 1909, sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Committee, certain modifications in the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of teachers in their service. As sanctioned by the Corporation, the minimum pay of untrained teachers had been increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, rising in three years to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem. The Committee had already given effect to the resolution of the Corporation, increasing the minimum pay of these teachers to Rs. 15. Among untrained teachers there were several who were of very long standing, and the Committee were of opinion that it would be very hard on them, if they were placed on the same level with newly employed men and were promoted to the maximum, with their juniors, at the end of a further period of three years' service. The Committee, therefore, begged to propose that all untrained teachers of over seven years' standing, about sixty-five in number, should be paid the maximum salary of Rs. 20 from the commencement of the year 1910-11, and they requested that the Corporation would be so good as to modify their resolution accordingly in order that the Committee might be enabled to make the payment, as desired by them, out of the funds at their disposal.

The request made by the Committee was granted.

The Commissioner forwarded with reference to the discussion that took place at the Corporation meetings on the 8th, 18th and 15th July 1909, regarding the question of experimenting with Val-de-Travers Asphalt Macadam as a road surface for streets, copy of a letter from the local agents of the Val-de-Travers Asphalt Paving Company, who offered to supply Asphalt Macadam for paving an area of about 3,000 square yards, and requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 14,000 from Surplus Cash Balance for experimenting with the Asphalt.

The sanction asked for was granted.

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

THE annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, an association established in 1902 for helping the poor and deserving students of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community, was held in the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall, on the Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday last. Mr. Sitaram Narayan Pandit, Bar-at-Law, of Rajkot, the first patron of the Mandali, presided on the occasion. Nearly one hundred members were present. Mr. G. M. Theage, B.A., the Honorary Secretary, presented the 8th annual report, which showed that the year under report was one of remarkable progress. During the year, Rao Saheb P. N. Pandit, pleader, Sir and Dr. R. Rao, M.D., B. Sc., became patrons, nine new life-members, each paying Rs. 100 were enrolled, bringing the number of life-members to 32. The number of ordinary members increased from 301 to 389, and the total net receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,505. In all 37 students, including two females, were helped both in Bombay and in the mofussil during the year; of the males four were College students, including one medical and one Solicitor College student, four Technical and Art students, nearly High School students and seven Primary School students. Of the female students one was a primary school student and the other attended the nursing and midwifery course.

After the adoption of the report, a new managing committee was elected with Dr. A. N. Sambare, L.M. & S., as chairman; Rao Saheb G. M. Dukle, B.A., as vice-chairman; Messrs. G. M. Theage and R. R. Hiliam as Honorary Secretaries; and Mr. S. A. Kanwinde as Honorary Treasurer.

The President at the commencement of his speech, announced the receipt of letters of congratulations, accompanied with donations of Rs. 100 each, from Mr. Ramchandra Shamrao Kakre of Indore, and Mr. Gangarao Pandit Dhumatker of Bombay, both of whom became life-members of the Mandali. Mr. S. N. Pandit delivered an eloquent address in which he eulogised the noble work of the Mandali, dwelling upon the various features of it, and offered very valuable suggestions. He exhorted the members of the community to help the Mandali with all their might and distinctly pointed out that education was the only thing that would bring about the lasting welfare of the community and eventually of the country at large. After a hearty vote of thanks to the president and the Board of the Aryan Education Society, who kindly lent the use of their hall for the occasion, the proceedings terminated.

A special meeting of the members of the Mandali was also convened on the same evening, with Mr. S. N. Pandit in the chair, at which resolutions were passed approving the revised rules and sanctioning the registration of the Mandali.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

WE are advised that owing to a telegraphic error the figures we published yesterday regarding the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., need correction. The amount, which has been placed to the reserve fund for the year ending December 31st last, is £25,600, not £17,500 as first stated. The total of the reserve fund will thus be £285,000.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 2nd April.

"A" Class Handicap for a cup presented by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins. Course—Committee Vessel to Butcher Beacon to port—North Channel Buoy to Starboard—thence B. W. H. S. Buoy N. E. of Elephanta to Starboard, thence to a Mark Boat, moved off Hog Island to port. Distance 10-49 miles. Start time in hand, dinghies to be towed.

"B" Class Handicap for a cup presented by Mr. J. E. Needham. Course—Committee Vessel to the Butcher Beacon to port—North Channel Buoy to Starboard. Thence B. W. H. S. Buoy N. E. of Elephanta to Starboard, thence to a Mark Boat, moored off Hog Highland to port. Distance 10-49. Start at 3-40. Dinghies to be towed.

"C" Class Handicap for a cup presented by Lieut-Colonel H. Mead. Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port. W. N. W. Buoy to Star Board, North Channel Buoy to Starboard, thence to H. W. S. Buoy N. E. of Elephanta to Starboard, thence to a Mark Boat, moored Hog Island to port. Distance—9-35 miles. Start 3-50 p.m.

A launch will leave Hog Island after dinner to convey the members and friends wishing to return.

Sunday, the 3rd April, Ladies' Tiffin.

The Launch conveying those wishing to attend the Ladies' Tiffin will leave the Apollo Bunder at 11-30 a.m.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

MURDER IN DOONGERSEY ROAD.

Open Verdict.

MR. G. F. CHARK, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday concluded the inquiry touching the death of Bai Jamnabai, widow of the late Damodhar Lukhmidas, who was murdered in her bungalow last week, in Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

Dr. A. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he examined the body of the deceased on the 21st. He found a piece of cloth twisted three times round her neck. The first turn was tied with a single knot; the last turn was tied with a double or "granny" knot. Death was due to strangulation; she could not have done that herself. There were no other marks of violence. Her legs were tied tightly with the red sari produced. Tied round the right wrist was a piece of the pink pillow-case; the other piece was on the couch near the left-hand. The body was lying on the couch, the head was at the foot of the couch. The legs from the knee downwards hanging from the side of the couch. The arms were spread out at right angles to the body. The left was on the couch, the right hanged on to the floor. She had only a boddice on. A sari was thrown over the upper part of the body. There was a blue sari thrown on the lower part, which was reported to have been done under the orders of Colonel Meyer. She was a strong woman. The only sign of a struggle was a broken lamp.

Mr. Kurtay, the managing-clerk of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, said he had accompanied Mr. Captain to the bungalow. He stated the circumstances in which he saw the deceased lying on the couch. Dr. Meyers told them that she had been strangled to death. Witness's employers were deceased's solicitors. They were conducting a suit against the co-widow of the deceased Jivabai; also, against Sakarbai, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas Khimji, an administration suitor. She was somewhat eccentric woman; she was not afraid of living in the bungalow by herself. The bungalow belonged to the estate of her husband. Deoji, son of Dwarkadas Dharamsi, was the adopted son of Jivabai, the deceased's co-widow, benefited by the death. Jamnabai's personal property was worth about Rs. 60,000 which under the Hindu Law went to Deoji, (19). Damodar died childless in 1904. She was of a cheerful disposition.

Inspector Fuller in whose Section the murder was committed stated that he went to the place accompanied by Mr. Williamson. The cupboard was ransacked; the lamp knocked over and smashed. Enquiries were still going on, but up to now no arrests were made.

The Coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury returned, the verdict that death was caused by strangulation, but by whom, or under what circumstances such strangulation took place there was no evidence to show.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

THE forthcoming production in Bombay of Oscar Wilde's "trivial comedy for serious people" by a combination of professionals and amateurs is arousing more than ordinary interest, as each mail brings repeated news of the phenomenal success which is attending its revival in London by Mr. George Alexander. What is proved to be such excellent fare for London audiences should not fail to be equally welcome to the play-goers of Bombay, and we have no doubt that they will be greatly amused and interested by the refined wit and clever lines of the "Importance of being Earnest". That the energetic little band of players will do their utmost worthily to interpret the clever author's masterpiece goes without saying, and their efforts under the direction of that most experienced of Stage Managers, Mr. Sydney T. Pease, should result in a production long to be remembered in the dramatic history of Bombay.

The proceeds of the first performance on Tuesday next, April 5th, will be devoted to the Recreation Fund of the Nursing Association of St. George's Hospital. The self-sacrificing work of the members of this excellent Association is so well-known and appreciated, and so many of us have at one time or other had a practical illustration of their devotion to duty in time of sickness, that it should be unnecessary for us to point out the opportunity which now presents itself of combining a pleasant evening's entertainment with the recognition of their work amongst us in a tangible and permanent form. We understand that a Recreation Room is shortly to be provided at the Hospital in asituation, which will enable nurses off duty to amuse themselves without disturbing those who may be resting in anticipation of night work. A recent amateur performance provided the funds necessary to purchase a piano, and it is hoped that the result of next Tuesday's performance at the Empire will go a long way towards enabling comfortable furniture and appointments to be secured.

The second performance on Friday, the 8th of April, will be a complimentary benefit to Mr. Sydney T. Pease, who has on so many occasions delighted Bombay audiences, but whose recent venture with the English Comedy Company had such unfortunate financial results. Mr. Pease, by special request, will give as a curtain-raiser to the "Importance of Being Earnest" a rendering of the Court scene from "Tae Bells" for so many years associated with the late Sir Henry Irving, and as it is intended to ring the curtain up punctually in order that the wishing hour of midnight may see the audience well on its way home, we would urge our readers to be in their seats in good time so as not to miss the tragic trial of Mathias. As the booking for these two performances at Messrs. Rose and Company's Box Office has been very brisk, we advise our readers to secure their seats as soon as possible.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Circassia," April 1.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" is due to arrive here on the 1st proximo at about 9 a.m. with the following passengers:—

Hunter Blair, Miss
Byrne, Mr
Carr, Mr J
Helliwell, Mr J P
McIntyre, Mrs J T
O'Leary, Capt J
Peppercorn, Miss B
White, Mr W P
White, Mrs
Piper, Mrs O S

ROYAL ARMS WHISKY.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

THE FAMOUS

R.A.

PURE AND OLD.

J. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Leith.

HOLDERS OF THE ROYAL WARRANT

May be Obtained from

D. C. COMRIGAR, CORNAGLIA AND

D. D. BARIA & CO.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Is your baby suffering from teething? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Baby will suffer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant to taste, it produces natural sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is known to be the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers throughout the world.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN TIBET.

An Official Report says:—Chao Erh-hsun, the Viceroy of Szechwan, has wired to Viceroys and Governors and other local authorities regarding Tibetan affairs in order to enable them to explain the situation to the public. The message may be translated as follows:—

"The detailed state of affairs since the Dalai Lama has fled are minutely described in the Imperial Decree of the 25th February. Regarding the internal administration of Tibet, it has been always in the hands of the Imperial Resident and the Dalai Lama is not at all the head of administration of Tibet. The Dalai Lama had control over religion only and civil affairs have been entrusted to the Imperial Resident. Therefore since the Dalai Lama left Lhasa all the priests and ordinary people of Tibet are very peaceful and quiet. The Tibetans are naturally not people who wish any troubles. Since the Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa from Peking the Dalai Lama has tried to deal with the priests and people who had fought against the British troops and punish them for not having fought well. Thus the Dalai Lama lost his popularity. When the Chinese troops have been sent to protect commercial centres in Tibet the Tibetans had no idea of opposing the troops. But the Dalai Lama forced them to raise troops threatening the people with punishment if they disobeyed. The people have been unable to prevent the troubles caused by the Dalai Lama and they obeyed his orders under protest. Thus when the Chinese troops entered Lhasa the Tibetan troops disbanded and the Chinese troops were able to enter Lhasa without any serious opposition. China has no idea of causing troubles against the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama himself was afraid that he would have trouble as he raised troops and burned Government stores and yamens, which acts are punishable. Therefore despite the assurance given by the Imperial Resident showing an Imperial Decree ordering him to be leniently treated the Dalai Lama felt uneasiness and ran away in night before the arrival of the Chinese troops. The Imperial Resident sent men to fetch him but in vain. China's object in sending troops to Tibet is only to protect newly opened trade marts as since trade marts have been opened the Tibetans have shown dislike to the [illegible] and there was fear of further troubles. Thus China sent troops to protect trade marts to show the friendship with Great Britain. After the Dalai Lama left the border and has been deprived of his title by China, the Tibetans, priests and others, have shown any opposition. The trade marts are protected by the Imperial Resident. Thus it is expected that the trade

...E TWO SERVICES.

...

...

...

Gu

Gu

Open face

In

Silver

18
20

11
12
16
18
20

...ow ... Advance, never before ... yourself, the latter are ...

... Watches only will be sold at the above ... Advertisement to prove the quality ... MARK "SEX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.
BOMBAY ROAD. BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all that ...

It is distinguished from other foods by the fact that ... it can be digested and assimilated when ... prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, &c., throughout ...

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

J. C. VICKERY,

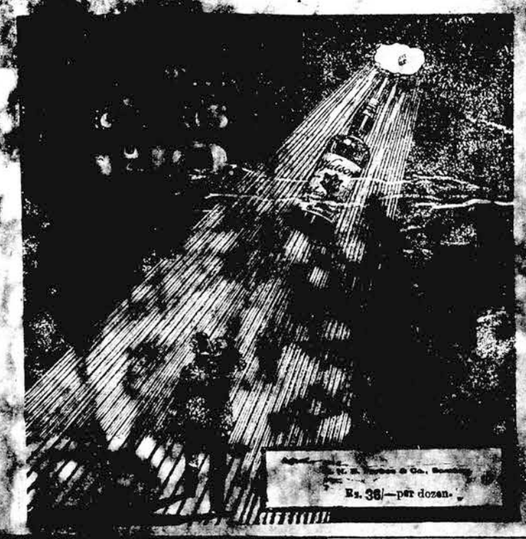
Purveyor to His Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179, 181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

Turkish Cabochon
AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, . .
Chrysoprase or Green
Jade and 18-ct. Gold
Rings . . . . .
Only £2 15 0.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECTION BY SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM
MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.
THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING CO., 26, CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
... promptly cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those ... often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliatives in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. ... unrivalled as a soother, and restorer of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no evil effects; may be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
... of the Bottle
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, W.C.
N.B.—... Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



Rs. 36/—per dozen.

SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable ... the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, ... is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, anxiety, ... indiscretion, excess, youthful ignorance, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and ... wreaks of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental ... prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay ... of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, ... of defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, ... that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the whole system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening or wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores ... failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there ... like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other ... of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates ... penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever such ... may form itself, or form itself with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, ulcers on the legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs ... often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3s/pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Address for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GRIMSMITH & SON LONDON.

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAMS LAIT Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
Unrivalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S
Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium
Knight of the Legion of Honour
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL ... contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, ... London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation ... by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL ... into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have ... in stating my opinion, that it possesses ... a good and efficient medicine. Its taste ... disagreeable, and right even to be called ... found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in ... Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngitis complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutrimental properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints and Quarts, sealed with his Trade Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the Wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 52, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.
SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.
PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
AND
VINEGARS
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or *grey Hair*, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Glossy appearance of the Hair.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "poceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Rapid Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, the Face becomes calm and refreshing, the Eyes get brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Directions for Self-treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Beware of vile imitations ... obtain without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's" ... Registered."
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by ...
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S ... HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

Meridan
KNOWN AS ...
Have proved ...
Reliable ...
ILLUSTRA... FREE ON ...
Watch Repa...
G. A. Cl... B...

Ch... & ... Piano
is an important matter.
You want a really good ... instrument at a fair price, which will ... serve you when new, but ... sometimes do so for many years.
Rose & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.
Can guarantee satisfaction and ... you the fine pianos of
Erard, Kn... Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein
On special terms ... cash or the ... pay ... system for ... hire.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS
... Relief in ... Croup & ... by the ... ASTHMA ... (English ... Powder ... CLARKE'S ... Lane, Lon... sold by ... of all C...
INGRAM & ROYLE
Agents:—H. Tay... & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.